

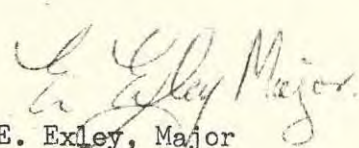
No.6
1970



11 January, 1971

RCAC REVIEW 1970

1. Here, at last, is the Review for 1970.
2. I apologize sincerely for the tardiness of this issue and can only ascribe the delay to circumstances beyond my control.
3. As the majority of readers no doubt know by now, BGen J.W. Quinn, CD was promoted to that rank and posted to HQ Maritime Command Pacific with effect from 1 December 1970. I take this opportunity, on behalf of myself and the editorial staff, to offer congratulations and to wish him every good fortune for the future.
4. His successor as Director of Armour is Colonel G.R. Hale, DSO, CD, formerly a Commanding Officer of Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), and most recently Director of Training in the Chief of Personnel Branch.
5. The Regular and Reserve Force submissions contained in the 1970 Review represent, with one exception, the total of the submissions from the Corps at large. It is hoped that 1971 will bring a somewhat larger number of contributors. Submissions on any subject of interest to the Corps are welcomed, and should be submitted to the editor prior to 1 June.
6. Though I realize that this issue of the Review does not achieve the standard of some of its predecessors, I trust that the Corps will find it of interest, and through their submissions for 1971 will provide for a more substantial Review in the year to come.


E. Exley, Major
Editor
The RCAC Review

RCAC REVIEW

Number 6

November 1970

This publication is issued under the authority of Colonel J.W. Quinn, CD, Director of Armour/Head of Corps. The contents of the Review reflect the opinion of the various authors and are not be construed as Canadian Forces, Corps or Regimental policy.

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The Editorial Staff extends their sincere thanks to the many individuals and staff agencies of Canadian Forces Headquarters without whose assistance this publication would not have been possible.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1.	<u>MESSAGES TO THE CORPS</u>	
	Director of Armour	2
	Colonel Commandant	4
SECTION 2.	<u>ADIEU</u>	
	The Fort Garry Horse	7
	The Grey and Simcoe Foresters	10
SECTION 3.	<u>REGULAR FORCE CONTRIBUTIONS</u>	
	The Armoured Regiment in Europe 1951-1972	13
	The Development of Light Armour	16
	Name the Honour	26
	Notes on the Employment and Training of the Reconnaissance Regiment in Internal Security	27
SECTION 4.	<u>MILITIA ACTIVITIES</u>	
	The Governor General's Horse Guards	32
	8th Canadian Hussars(Princess Louise's)(Militia)	34
	The Ontario Regiment	36
	The Sherbrooke Hussars	40
	12e Régiment Blindé du Canada (Milice)	42
	First Hussars	44
	The Royal Canadian Hussars	45
	The British Columbia Regiment(Duke of Connaughts Own)	46
	South Alberta Light Horse	48
	The Saskatchewan Dragoons	50
	The King's Own Calgary Regiment	52
	The British Columbia Dragoons	53
	The Windsor Regiment	55
SECTION 5.	<u>EQUIPMENTS</u>	
	Anti-Aircraft Weapons	59
	Improved Ammunition .50 inch Armour Piercing, Trace	62
	Tank Development	63
	The Helicopter Controversy	66
SECTION 6.	<u>HISTORICAL</u>	
	The Royal Canadian Armoured Corps	71

- 1 -

SECTION 1

MESSAGES

TO THE

CORPS

MESSAGE BY DIRECTOR OF ARMOUR

CANADIAN FORCES HEADQUARTERS

Once again 1969-70 has proven to be a most eventful year for the Corps. We have had our ups and downs but I do feel that despite some setbacks, our Corps and the Regiments within it are as strong today as they have ever been.

We were confronted early in the period with another major force re-structure affecting both the Regulars and Reserves. Regretfully this resulted in the transfer of the Fort Garry Horse (Regular) to the Supplementary Reserve and the Grey and Simcoe Foresters to the Infantry Order of Battle. There resulted as well a major re-orientation of the Corps from a primarily tank predominant force to one of reconnaissance or light armour. This in turn required a major rewrite of the Crewman Profile and the production of new doctrinal manuals both of which have been completed.

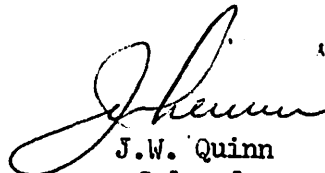
The Combat Arms School was moved from Camp Borden to Gagetown where it was joined by the Artillery School from Shilo and the Offensive Air Support School from Rivers. For the first time since the Second World War it will be possible to standardize the teaching of tactical doctrine within all elements of the Combat Arms.

The transfer on 1 Apr 70 of the responsibilities for training and administering the Reserves from the old Regional structure to Mobile Command has finally given the responsibility to the organization with the resources necessary to do the job. The resultant improvement to the training experience of the Militia in the Summer of 1970 was immediately apparent. This improvement will continue on into 1971 and will for the first time in many years tie the Regulars and the Militia together toward meeting the Defence goals.

In July last the Chiefs of the Combat Arms were transferred from Headquarters Mobile Command in Montreal to the VCDS Branch at CFHQ. In the process, their titles were changed back to that of Directors of Armour, Artillery etc as in fact they had been before moving from Ottawa some six years ago.

This past year has seen the retirement of large numbers of officers and other ranks from the Corps who, because they formed the nucleus of the RCAC School and units immediately after the Second World War, must be regarded as our very life-blood. This exodus of wartime experience continues into 1971 and then tapers off gradually in succeeding years. These people cannot be replaced but hopefully we in the Corps over the years of our association with them have absorbed all of their experience. This is possible without having actually served in the War. We are all indebted to them and we now face the grim responsibility for carrying on their legacy with the generation that follows.

This, regrettably for me, is my last RCAC Review as Director of Armour. I have had the honour to be your Director for over three years in a most difficult period for the Corps. I have sincerely tried, always, to adhere to those fundamental principles which I felt were right for the Corps and for you. The job would have been impossible without the unfailing support which was always forthcoming from both the Regular and Militia Regiments and Corps members everywhere. For this I am truly grateful.


J.W. Quinn
Colonel

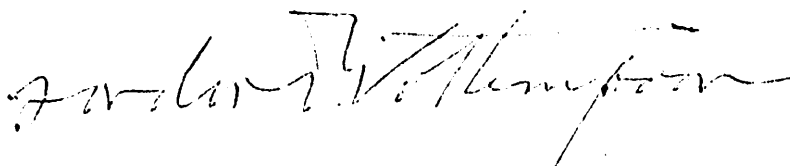
MESSAGE BY COLONEL COMMANDANT

It is with mixed feelings that I write this foreward for the Corps Review.

1970 has been a most difficult year for our Corps. We have seen the disbandment of the active regiment of the Fort Garry Horse and a re-badging performance that I hope will be without parallel in the history of the Corps, if not the Army. We have seen a considerable reduction in the role of the main battle tank in the Canadian Forces; a reduction of such extent that the viability of the land force becomes questionable.

On the other hand we have gained another friend in our sister corps the RCIC with the loss to it of that distinguished regiment the Grey and Simcoe Foresters. We have not lost our esprit de corps, the wonderful spirit of co-operation between all members of the corps, and our determination to get back our tanks again.

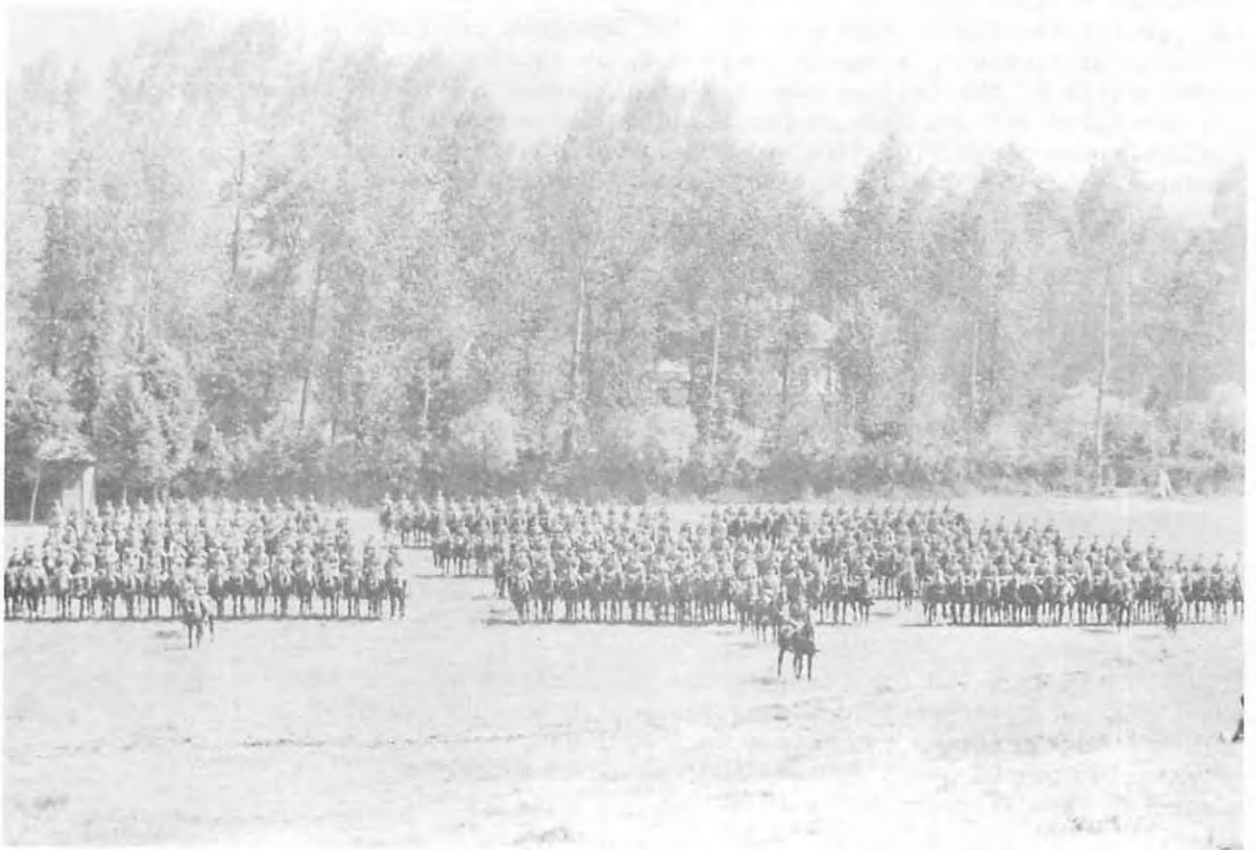
And finally, while we will miss his wise counsel and inspiring leadership, we are all delighted with the well-earned and long-deserved promotion of our Director and Chief of Armour, now Brigadier General Jim Quinn.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely of the Colonel Commandant, is written in dark ink. The signature is fluid and somewhat stylized, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Colonel Commandant



THE FORT GARRY HORSE



FGH ON PARADE - FRANCE 1916
(Courtesy of The Public Archives of Canada)

The 34th Regiment of Cavalry was organized in April 1912, from "A" Squadron of 18th Mounted Rifles at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Brigadier R.W. PATERSON, CMG, DSO was the first commanding officer of the Regiment designated in 1913 as the 34th Fort Garry Horse.

The original badge was the silver gateway of Fort Garry (Winnipeg) with the Regimental motto on the scroll "Facta non Verba".

At the outbreak of war in 1914, the Regiment was mobilized and incorporated into the Sixth Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force. In England the Garry's were selected to form a depot regiment for the Canadian Cavalry Brigade then in France and were reorganized as a horsed cavalry regiment. During 1915 reinforcements were supplied to the Canadian Cavalry Brigade, Canadian Corps Cavalry and Canadian Mounted Rifles, units in France.

In February 1916, the Regiment proceeded to France to replace the 2nd King Edward's Horse, thus forming an all-Canadian Cavalry Brigade, with the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Lord Strathcona's Horse, and "A" and "B" Batteries, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. It was at this time that the scroll lettering on the Regimental badge was changed to "Fort Garry Horse" to produce the badge still worn by Garry's today.

The Regiment served with distinction in France and Flanders until the Armistice in November 1918. The outstanding action of the Regiment during the war was at Cambrai, in November 1917. The Garry's were the advance guard of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade which was supporting the famous tank attack. "B" Squadron was given a special mission of capturing a German Corps H.Q. at Escadeuvres. The destruction of the bridges over the canal caused the Cavalry plan to be cancelled but the Machine Gun Squadron had erected a temporary bridge under heavy M.G. fire and "B" Squadron were away before the order reached them. The Squadron Leader, Captain Campbell, died of wounds and Lieut. H. Strachan took command and pushed on. After putting a battery of artillery to the sword, the Squadron rallied in a sunken road between L'Epins and Rumilly and found that only 43 men and horses were left and most of these were wounded. They made their way back on foot in the dark, the horses being so exhausted they could only be stampeded as a diversion with difficulty. In the withdrawal, the party split up into two in the dark but both arrived back at the Regiment bringing prisoners with them. Lieutenant Marcus Strachan was awarded the V.C. for this action and several other decorations were awarded for this gallant episode.

After the Armistice, the Garry's did a short period of garrison duty in Belgium, and came home to Winnipeg in 1919. In March 1920, the Regiment was formally designated The Fort Garry Horse.

In 1936 The Fort Garry Horse was amalgamated with the Manitoba Horse, thereby acquiring the Battle Honours of "Fish Creek", "Batoche" and "Northwest Canada, 1885", perpetuating Boulton's Mounted Corps of 1885 and the 226th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-18.

The Regiment was mobilized once more in 1939, first as a divisional Light Tank Cavalry Regiment, and later as part of the First Canadian Armoured Brigade. In November 1941 the Regiment embarked for the United Kingdom and remained there to train for the Normandy Invasion.

On 6 June 1944, the Garry's landed at Bernieres sur Mer and St Aubin sur Mer in support of the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade. The Regiment continued in the operations throughout North West Europe and following the Cease Fire in May 1945, returned to Doetinchem in Holland to await repatriation to Canada.

In January 1946, the Regiment was disbanded as an active unit but continued as part of the Canadian Army Militia.

On 11 October 1958, the Minister of National Defence authorized the formation of a Regular Regiment of The Fort Garry Horse. The Regular unit was formed and located in Camp Petawawa and the Militia Regiment remained in Winnipeg.

Shortly after the formation of the Regiment, a Reconnaissance Squadron was dispatched to Egypt to serve as part of the United Nations Emergency Force, during the period February 1960 to February 1961. In December, the Regiment was rotated to Germany to form part of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group.

In December 1965, the Regiment returned to Canada and was stationed at Sarsce Barracks in Calgary. During the period from October 1966 to September 1968, the Regiment provided three separate squadrons to the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

On 19 September 1969, the Minister of National Defence announced that the Regular Regiment of The Fort Garry Horse would be retired from the Regular Order of Battle.

To mark the retirement of the Regiment, the honour of the Freedom of the City of Calgary was granted to The Fort Garry Horse on 20 November 1969. The final Trooping of the Guidon was conducted by the Regiment at Sarsce on the following day.



LAST TROOPING OF THE GUIDON
THE FORT GARRY HORSE
CALGARY, NOVEMBER 1969

EDITOR'S NOTE: Since the regrettable retiring of the Fort Garry Horse, several roads in Camp Wainwright, a street in Calgary and a memorial have been named or dedicated in honour of the Regiment.

THE GREY AND SIMCOE FORESTERS



BATTLE HONOURS

NORTH WEST CANADA, 1885

First World War: Arras, 1917, '18, Hill 70, Ypres, 1917, Amiens, Hindenburg Line, Pursuit to Mons.

Perpetuates the 147th, 157th, 177th and 248th Battalions, Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1914-1919

The 35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters" provided four companies for the York and Simcoe Provisional Battalion formed for service in North West Canada, 1885. The 31st Grey Battalion of Infantry and the 35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters" provided volunteers for the Canadian Contingents during the South African War, 1899-1902.

First World War, 1914-1919. The 31st Grey Regiment contributed volunteers to the 15th Battalion, CEF, upon its formation in September 1914, and later recruited for the 147th and 248th battalions, CEF. The 147th and 248th Battalions provided reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the field.

Details of the 35th Regiment "Simcoe Foresters" were placed on active service on 6 Aug 1914 for local protective duty. The Regiment contributed volunteers to the 4th Battalion, CEF, upon its formation in September 1914, and later recruited for the 157th and 177th Battalions, CEF. The 157th and 177th Battalions provided reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the field.

Second World War, 1939-1945. The Regiment mobilized "The Grey and Simcoe Foresters, C.A.S.F." on 24 May 1940. This unit was redesignated: "26th Army Tank Battalion (The Grey and Simcoe Foresters)", 26 Jan 1942; "26th Army Tank Regiment (Grey and Simcoe Foresters)", 15 May 1942. It embarked on 16 Jun 1943 for the United Kingdom where it was disbanded on 1 Nov 1943. A 2nd Battalion served in the Reserve Army.

The Ministers' announcement of changes in the structure of the Regular Force and Militia has placed the Grey and Simcoe Foresters in the role of the Infantry. The RCAC wishes them all possible success in the future.

SECTION 3

REGULAR FORCE

CONTRIBUTIONS

THE ARMoured REGIMENT IN EUROPE 1951 - 1972

by Major W.L. CLAGGETT, RCD

In the fall of 1969, the Canadian Government completed negotiations with the other NATO member nations to restructure the Canadian forces stationed in Germany and to move the land force brigade to Lahr and Baden-Soellingen. The background to this decision is common knowledge; what is not as well known within the Corps, however, is: What is happening to the armoured regiment stationed in Europe? Does the cutback in manpower and tanks leave a viable tank force with the brigade? How will the tanks be employed? And finally, what is the future of tanks in the new European land force? These questions are not all answerable in full; however, it is possible to clarify some areas of concern.

Before going into detail on the restructuring process, I would like to review for the reader, the background, organization and tasks of the armoured regiment before the current change.

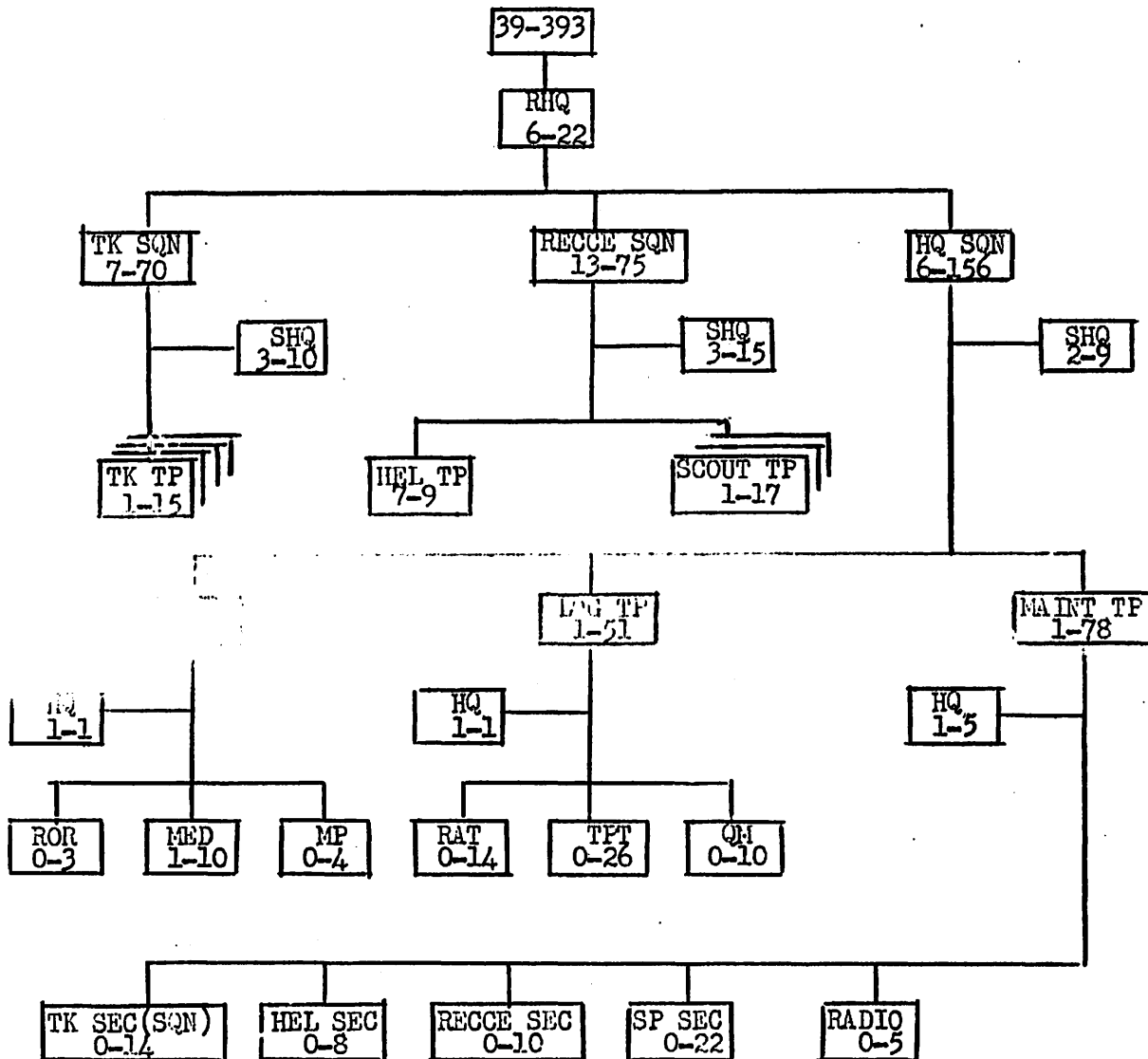
Canada's original contribution to NATO in the fall of 1951 was in the form of an infantry brigade composed mainly of three infantry battalions, and one squadron of twenty tanks, along with the normal support of artillery, engineers and services. A brigade recce troop was formed from spare crews in 1952. As the tank threat grew in Europe, the whole structure of NATO forces began to change. In 1957 the brigade became motorized infantry and the Canadian tank element increased to a regiment consisting of three squadrons each of eighteen tanks and two RHQ command tanks. A reconnaissance squadron which operated independent from the regiment, was also formed. At this time, the infantry battalions consisted of four rifle companies. The roles of the tanks were most commonly; close support of the infantry battalions and counter attack/counter penetration for the brigade. The regimental headquarters normally formed the reserve battle group headquarters and the tank squadrons were normally split up to companies. It was uncommon to use the squadron HQ as the base of a combat team.

The tank threat continued to develop, and in 1964 the brigade anti-tank company was formed. It consisted of an SS11 platoon and three platoons of ENTAC/106. The company was most often employed on tasks in support of the infantry battalions and the armoured regiment. The next few years saw the development of mechanization in the brigade group and a reorganization of the infantry to three rifle companies per battalion. This created a basic change in concept for the use of tanks within the brigade. The tank squadrons had to fill the void created by the deletion of a battle team headquarters from the battle groups. The squadron headquarters provided the additional battle team headquarters and all the battle groups became truly tank-infantry battle groups. Although the armoured regiment was still called upon to provide counter attack/counter penetration forces, it found itself often used to carry out tasks which in the past had been more normally allocated infantry battle groups, such as: bridge demolition guards, defence of an obstacle, and delaying actions. The result was the introduction of a more truly integrated

tank-infantry training programme within the brigade.

The last major change to the armoured regiment occurred in 1968 when, due to manpower ceilings, the anti tank company was disbanded. The old ENTAC/106 platoons became permanently attached to the infantry battalions and the SSII platoon became part of the armoured regiment. Originally consisting of three sections of five launchers mounted on 3/4 ton trucks, the platoon, because of mechanization and a series of trials was restructured in 1969 to consist of four sections and of four launchers mounted on APCs.

When it was decided to continue the brigade in a mechanized role in Lahr - Baden-Soellingen area, it was also decided to limit the overall strength of the Canadian forces in Europe to 5000; the result was a brigade reduced in size by approximately one third. This reduction in strength was shared by all units of the brigade, and the result for the Armoured Regiment is an establishment of 39 officers and 393 other ranks, with 10 positions in the reconnaissance squadron earmarked for flyover. The following line diagram illustrated the organization:



The changeover of the regiment to the new establishment except for the reconnaissance squadron and some items of inventory not yet available, is due to commence shortly. The excess personnel will be posted to a holding squadron who will provide for the time being the third tank squadron, anti tank and recce troop until final reorganization takes place.

It is significant to point out that the ratio of tanks to infantry in the new brigade has not changed. Also that the anti tank troop capability has not been dropped but forms part of the infantry battalions. The new force will be structured very much the same as the present one but with the loss of one battle group. As a mechanized force, it is viable despite some important changes in establishment practice. The squadron battle captain has disappeared, the squadron headquarters tanks replaced by APCs, the squadron transport, maintenance and quartermaster staff have all been centralized in headquarters squadron to effect economies in manpower; however, there is no doubt that the new regiment is still capable of the same tasks as before but on a reduced scale.

The future of the main battle tank within Canadian land forces in Europe is uncertain. The announced intent of our Government is to change the role and the structure of the force post 1972 to eventually produce an air transportable force for employment where necessary on the fringes of NATO. Serious consideration will have to be given to the overall serviceability of any such force without the support of heavier mechanized forces and main battle tanks. The threat has not changed. The enemy still possesses an overwhelming number of tanks, and is also developing new infantry combat vehicles carrying armament capable of penetrating our lightly armoured combat vehicles; nevertheless, during the interim period, the main battle tank will continue to fulfil its classic role within the framework of the land forces in Europe



CANADIAN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH
From: DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

GREETINGS FROM UNITED STATES

Some friend across the line took time to chalk this little message of good will on the front of one of the tanks before the second batch left the United States for its journey to Camp Borden. Three hundred of these big machines are being turned over to Canada by the United States Government and will be used to train the Dominion's tank brigades.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT ARMOUR

BY

CAPTAIN W.L. PICKERING

8th CANADIAN HUSSARS (PRINCESS LOUISE'S)

"Those who know the enemy as well as they know themselves never suffer defeat"

"In making your dispositions, the highest excellence is that you shall not let their shape appear"

-Sun Tzu, on reconnaissance and security. ¹

In the century prior to the First World War, cavalry was the reconnaissance arm of armies. Its range, speed, endurance, silence, and capacity for movement across practically all types of terrain all contributed to its success in this field. When not employed on reconnaissance, cavalry units were often found on flank and rear area security tasks. Cavalry's mobility made it ideal for use in a variety of utility and internal security missions as well.

Since the early part of the twentieth century, when the machine gun made the horse obsolete, all armies have tried to produce a reconnaissance and security arm as effective in the new environment as was cavalry in the old. Medium tank units, which by World War II had taken over an older function of cavalry - that of providing the main strike arm of armies - were neither desirable nor suitable for such roles. ² Therefore, various combinations of armoured cars, light tanks, scout vehicles, infantry, and light aircraft have undertaken the roles of security and what is now called "medium reconnaissance" - as opposed to long range reconnaissance, done mainly by aircraft; and close reconnaissance, done mainly by infantry.

Based particularly on experience during and since the Second World War, the Canadian Forces evolved the "Light Armoured Regiment" to carry out the pre-war roles of cavalry. The terminology "Light Armoured" was adopted to reflect a capability that included more than the simple reconnaissance role, but it must not be confused with "light tank". Most other armies call their own similar units "armoured cavalry" or "armoured reconnaissance."

CURRENT DEFINITIONS:

- (1) - Reconnaissance is the collection of information about the enemy and area of operations by ground and air means, and
 - Security includes all measures taken by a command to protect itself from espionage, observation, sabotage, annoyance, or surprise.
- (2) The guiding principle of concentrating medium tanks rather than dispersing them on reconnaissance and security missions, plus the weight, fuel and maintenance requirements, difficulty of concealment, and relatively limited range of the medium tank have all contributed to their undesirability for such roles.



In the last fifteen years the Canadian Forces have developed light armoured units capable of internal security and peace-keeping tasks, as well as more conventional roles in arctic or European type environments.

WORLD WAR TWO EXPERIENCE

Light Armour is not new to Canada. Its predecessor, armoured reconnaissance, was born in the Canadian Army in 1940 with the formation of motorcycle reconnaissance squadrons. By January 1941 these had evolved into the three-squadron 4th Reconnaissance Battalion. Each squadron had three reconnaissance troops consisting of two armoured cars, two scout cars, and seven Universal carriers; and an assault troop of four sections of mechanized infantry. The battalion also included a Headquarters Squadron that had a mortar platoon and an anti-tank platoon.

Battalions of this sort saw action in Italy and North West Europe. Although designed for medium reconnaissance, circumstances resulted in their being used more often for light offensive tasks, relief of infantry and tank units in the line, and for rear area security. By the end of the war it was apparent that the Reconnaissance battalions justified their existence as utility rather than as pure reconnaissance units. Due to their limited use during the war in the reconnaissance role, as well as for reasons of economy, such battalions ceased to exist in the regular forces after 1945. However, a few militia reconnaissance units, equipped with Staghound armoured cars and Universal carriers, continued to function until the mid 1950's.

Other armies had similar experiences with their reconnaissance units during the Second World War but reached different conclusions. They saw, after the war, a continuing need for utility units capable of medium reconnaissance; security missions to the front, flanks, and rear of larger units; and utility tasks such as temporary relief in the line of infantry and tank units. These units had also proved useful during the war in internal security operations in both developed and underdeveloped areas.

The Americans and Germans had the most success with their reconnaissance battalions. Their problem was not how or when to employ them, but rather when to give them rest. The Americans began the war with reconnaissance or "cavalry" teams of jeeps and light armoured cars. In the face of opposition these units proved largely ineffective, so tank destroyers, infantry, and mortars were added. Such units saw action in Tunisia, Italy, France and the Pacific. They usually operated in small combined arms teams, integrated to the platoon level. A platoon normally consisted of five jeeps (scouts), two tank destroyers (direct fire support), a mechanized section (infantry) and either a self-propelled howitzer or a mortar (indirect fire support). They proved valuable not so much for reconnaissance as for minor combat and security tasks that had previously sapped the strength of tank and infantry units. They were also used for relief in the line, with two "cavalry" battalions, augmented by engineers and artillery, at times holding divisional sectors in Europe. In short, these units excelled in the "utility" rather than the pure reconnaissance category, and their ability to fight often overshadowed their ability to do reconnaissance work.

The Germans provided their Panzer and Motorized Divisions with Reconnaissance battalions composed of small, well armed mobile fighting patrols, designed for fluid operations. Such battalions were progressively built up with additional increments during the war. Like the Americans, the Germans broke their organizations into platoon sized patrols, consisting of perhaps eight motorcycles, two armoured cars, a pioneer section, and two or three self-propelled 50mm guns. In general, the armoured cars and the motorcycles did the reconnaissance, the pioneers and self-propelled guns the fighting. The bold use of such units, especially in North Africa and Russia, often resulted in unexpected success. In September 1942 platoons of the 116th Armoured Reconnaissance Battalion reached a point 20 miles from Astrakhan in the Caucasus. The furthest east any German unit was to penetrate.

At the beginning of the war British reconnaissance units consisted of motorcycles and scout cars. The British found these light units to be of marginal usefulness once opposition, especially in the form of anti-tank or machine guns, was encountered. Therefore, armoured cars, infantry and mortars were added. A spectrum of Armoured Car, Armoured Reconnaissance and Reconnaissance Regiments were employed by the British, and they proved valuable in both North Africa and Europe in security and light offensive tasks, but did relatively little pure reconnaissance. In Southeast Asia such units were often used in place of tanks. However, because of a British reluctance to use them in non-reconnaissance tasks, they did not achieve quite the success of their American and German counterparts.

The French, Russians, Italians, Japanese and most Commonwealth armies employed organizations similar to those discussed above during the war.

Several conclusions can be drawn from the wartime experience of all major armies with reconnaissance type units. The first is that reconnaissance, their main function in name, was often superceeded by security and utility tasks. For example, in the British Reconnaissance Corps, the proportion of tasks was:

- Reconnaissance	- 12%
- Security	- 9%
- Infantry (including relief in line)	- 34%
- Utility	- 45%

Secondly, units consisting purely of armoured cars or reconnaissance vehicles were of marginal usefulness in any type of operation, even reconnaissance. Units consisting of all arms; scouts, infantry, direct and indirect fire elements integrated at the platoon level, were highly successful in most reconnaissance, security and utility roles. Lastly, lest the reader gain a wrong impression, such units were no replacement for medium tanks or infantry once major resistance was met.

POST WAR EXPERIENCE

After the war the British, Americans, Soviets, French and a number of other armies retained their reconnaissance battalions. In general these battalions continued to be broken down into platoon sized sub-units that consisted of scouts, armoured cars or tanks, infantry, and indirect fire elements. They proved adaptable to the nuclear battlefield, where the dispersed operations of mobile battle groups resulted in a need for highly mobile, light armoured units, capable of sustained combat operations over a considerable area. Their tasks included reconnaissance over wide fronts, screening the flanks and gaps between friendly battle groups, and combating light

hostile forces. In addition, the British in Malaya, Cyprus and Aden, the French in Algeria and Indo china, and the Soviets in Hungary found such units to be highly useful for internal security and policing duties. Here reconnaissance battalions carried out such duties as direct support of infantry, patrols and convoy escort. Because they were airportable, they could be strategically moved quickly. The Americans have followed the trend, and armoured cavalry units of up to brigade size are employed in Viet Nam. They have moreover added a fifth element, in the form of helicopters, to such units. It must be emphasized that light armoured units are no replacement for infantry in internal security operations, but they can give infantry units valuable support and relieve them in certain areas for service elsewhere.

Besides their use in internal security and counter revolutionary war environments light armoured type units have also seen post-war service in limited wars. Korea, except for the early stages, was essentially an infantry war, but not so the Middle East. In 1956 and 1967 Israeli reconnaissance and "Jeep Commando" units of armed jeeps, recoilless rifles, halftracks, light mortars and occasionally light tanks led Israeli armoured and infantry brigades across the Sinai.

THE CANADIAN RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRONS 1956 - 1968

Curiously enough, the 1956 Middle East war also played a part in the rebirth of armoured reconnaissance in the Canadian Army. The planners of the resulting UN peacekeeping force, UNEF saw the need for a mobile and flexible unit to patrol the uneasy Israeli-UAR border. The result was "56 Recce Squadron" of 23 Ferret Mk I scout cars, organized into a squadron Headquarters, a small administrative troop and three reconnaissance troops of seven Ferrets (later jeeps). For eight years (1957-65) this squadron and its eight successors kept the peace along the 40 km stretch of frontier that all three Israeli divisions were to cross in June 1967. They carried out day and night vehicle patrols, set up observation posts, and prevented border violations.

In 1957 the UNEF Squadron organization was adopted as the basis for a Reconnaissance Squadron, to be included in each armoured regiment organization, but to be used as the Brigade Group reconnaissance element. Since 1957 four such squadrons later augmented by a light helicopter troop, have served in Europe. Their main operational tasks have been reconnaissance and the formation of the Brigade Group screen; but they have also been employed on other security tasks and for utility tasks such as traffic control.

In 1964, with the formation of the UN Force in Cyprus, a requirement was seen for a reconnaissance squadron to be included in the Canadian contingent. The nine squadrons that served on the island from 1964 to 1968 had three primary tasks; escorting civilian convoys through the sensitive Turk Cypriot enclave of Kyrenia; carrying out long and short range surveillance patrols throughout the Island; and acting as force reserve. They were called upon, at various times, to escort food convoys, protect harvesting, man observation posts, and investigate arms buildups.

The Canadian Reconnaissance Squadron, in spite of its widespread use, had several drawbacks in its organization, even for a peacekeeping role. Unlike wartime organizations of a similar nature, no direct or indirect fire support or infantry capability was available. Tactics stressed "sneak and peek"; gaining information by stealth, and fighting only as a last resort. The organization proved able to function in non-violent UN police work or on exercise, but in wartime or on UN roles of a less peaceful nature it could not have done the tasks assigned because it was not able to fight. This was amply borne out by the early wartime experience of the British scout car and motorcycle squadrons, the US jeep "cavalry" troops, and the French light cavalry squadrons. Even in relatively quiet UN roles, for example Cyprus, the Reconnaissance Squadrons, in a force reserve role (which called for an impressive show of force to stabilize violent situations), often had to be supplemented by infantry, recoilless rifles, and armed jeeps from the Canadian and other UN contingents. Moreover they had a very limited dismounted capability. The need for an all arms organization for reconnaissance units was apparent in Canada by the mid 1960's, one that would permit operations in the reconnaissance or utility role in a spectrum that included nuclear and limited war, UN truce supervision and internal security in Canada.

LIGHT ARMOUR

The first step taken in Canada for a more balanced unit was the re-organization, in 1964, of the 8th Canadian Hussars, then an Armoured Regiment in Petawawa, into a Divisional Reconnaissance Regiment. It had, in its new configuration, four squadrons, each similar to a UNEF Squadron and equipped with Ferrets and jeeps, but with a 24 man dismountable scout and surveillance troop as well.

The Reconnaissance Regiment only proved to be an interim measure, and a balanced organization of scouts, infantry, tanks and mortars integrated at the squadron or troop level, was accepted as the basis for a new regimental organization called a "Light Armoured Regiment". The Light Armoured Regiment was to consist of three "Sabre" Squadrons and a Helicopter Squadron of light observation, armed and utility helicopters. Each "Sabre" Squadron had a squadron headquarters, three Scout Troops (five scout vehicles, two direct fire support vehicles (DFSVs)), one Assault Troop (infantry platoon mounted in APCs) and one Mortar Troop (Three 81mm mortars). The peacetime establishment, however, eliminated the Helicopter Squadron and one "Sabre" Squadron.

In operations the "Sabre" Squadrons were often grouped into three platoon sized "Troop Teams", which consisted of;

- 5 Scout Vehicles - Lynx command and reconnaissance vehicle;
- 2 Direct Fire Support Vehicles - Centurion tanks (interim vehicle), to back up the scouts;

- 1 Assault Section - mounted in an M113A1 APC,
to provide close in protection
and dismounted patrols;
- 1 81mm mortar - carried in an M113A1, to provide
indirect fire support.



Elements of Light Armour-scouts, direct fire support,
dismounted elements, and an indirect fire capability.

In August 1967 the first of the Light Armoured Regiments, 8CH, began the year long task of converting from a Reconnaissance Regiment. This involved reorganizing, re-equipping, training a cadre of officers and NCOs and training assault troopers and mortarmen. By 1969 Canada had three Light Armoured Regiments - 8CH in Petawawa, The Fort Garry Horse in Calgary and the newly formed 12^e Regiment Blinde du Canada in Valcartier.

In mobile warfare of either a nuclear or conventional nature, these regiments and their sub-units had three roles:

- Close and medium reconnaissance of the enemy, terrain and conditions along a route or in a zone or area for a task force of battalion to brigade size;
- Security for a larger force by protecting it from interference by defeating light enemy penetration, or giving it time to deploy in the face of large scale enemy activity, by acting as part of: a covering force, a screen, an advanced, flank or rear guard, a rear area security force, an escort for unprotected elements.
- Utility missions including carrying out light offensive tasks such as anti-airborne or anti-heliborne missions, relieving tank or infantry units, for operations elsewhere³, and working with airborne troops⁴.

It should be borne in mind that all of these tasks may entail fighting. The light armoured squadron in this regard had within it a considerable fighting capability, including tanks (a troop plus), infantry (a platoon), mortars (a section plus), as well as its seventeen scout vehicles armed with medium and heavy machine guns.

A number of peacekeeping and internal security tasks could also be performed such as; check points and cordons; mobile patrols of routes and suburban areas; escort duties; vital point protection; armoured backup for infantry units; and force reserve.

THE FUTURE

Gazing into the crystal ball can be a very uncertain business when examining a peacetime armed force. However, bearing in mind the roles of the forces announced in 1969;

- (3) - In such operations a squadron would relieve a battalion sized organization, a regiment a brigade sized organization, in a defensive position.
- (4) - Except for its interim DFSV (the Centurion), the Light Armoured Squadron was airtransportable and air droppable.

- Surveillance of Canada's territory and coastlines,
- Defence of North America,
- NATO commitments in Central and Northern Europe, and
- International peacekeeping roles,

and considering the past success of light armoured type units in internal security, conventional warfare in Europe, and peacekeeping, it can be seen that the requirement for such units still exists.

Under the new force structure in effect in mid 1970, three RCAC regiments will be included in Canada's order of battle:

- Lord Strathcona's Horse in Calgary,
- 8th Canadian Hussars in Petawawa, and
- 12^e Régiment Blindé du Canada in Valcartier.

In general, each regiment will have three reconnaissance squadrons: two wheeled, each with five troops of five Ferrets or jeeps; and one tracked, with four troops of five Lynxes, later complemented by three troops of five DFSVs. Regimental headquarters will have a flight of six light observation helicopters under operational control to add a third dimension to operations. Regrettably, the squadrons will no longer include an assault or mortar troop and will thus require augmentation from infantry and artillery units to carry out many of the tasks discussed in the previous section. Because of this, they will again be called "Reconnaissance Regiments". Two new vehicles are being considered: the Fox wheeled reconnaissance vehicle to replace the venerable Ferret; and the Scorpion tracked reconnaissance vehicle as a DFSV.

Possible tasks for Reconnaissance Regiments or their sub-units, based on the roles of the forces in the 1970s, include:

- internal security operations in conjunction with infantry,
- An air transportable role in support of airborne or air landed troops, in arctic or sub-arctic conditions,
- reconnaissance, security, and utility operations (with suitable augmentation) as part of a task force in a European setting, and
- peacekeeping at an international or UN force level.

Considering the probability of the Canadian Forces being involved in at least one of these operations in the 1970s, time in the next few years would be well taken in ensuring the development of the proper tactics, equipment, and organization for cavalry's modern successors.

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NOTES ON THE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OF THE RECONNAISSANCE

REGIMENT IN INTERNAL SECURITY

by Major W.K. MEGILL 12E RBC

INTRODUCTION

Training - preparation for performance of a task. In the Internal Security role, what are the tasks to be performed and the methods and standards of performance required. It is with the intention of providing a basis for thought and discussion on this subject that this article is written.

PLAN

On the premise that the task must be known before personnel can be trained to perform it, I will first discuss the employment of the Reconnaissance Regiment in Internal Security, and then its particular training requirements.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF EMPLOYMENT

Internal Security is characterized by the need to confront the "enemy" at close range and to control him. As La Palice might have said, this is a job for infantry, whose role in battle is still to "close with the enemy and destroy him". The important difference in Internal Security operations is that control, not destruction, is wanted, and therefore it is a man, not a bullet, that is the ultimate agent.

Let us carry the analogy one step further, and assume that the infantry is performing the main task of closing with the "enemy". In an operation of war they would be supported, for two reasons. Firstly, there are some tasks which they are neither trained nor equipped to carry out, and secondly, the employment of specialist troops in secondary-but-nonetheless-essential roles releases infantry for the main task in hand. In Internal Security operations, exactly the same reasoning applies, and we are led logically to approach Internal Security operations, with "supported infantry".

USE OF TRACKED VEHICLES

The use of tracked vehicles and machine guns in Internal Security operations, particularly where the control of crowds is concerned, is a provocation which can lead to an undesirable escalation of the Internal Security problem. However, it is essential to have this equipment available in case the problem escalates through other circumstances into an armed insurrection. An armed insurrection is dealt with as an operation of war, and thus is beyond the scope of this article.

Therefore, in further consideration of Internal Security, I will eliminate the use of tracked vehicles and machine guns which must be AVAILABLE, UNSEEN and UNDEPLOYED.

SUPPORT AVAILABLE IN THE RECONNAISSANCE REGIMENT IN INTERNAL SECURITY

Let us now examine the support available in the Reconnaissance Regiment, with a view to guiding commanders in the allocation of tasks.

Given the above restrictions on the use of firepower and shock action the Reconnaissance Regiment provides communications and mobility, which are the basis of its flexible organization. However, this support is available only when the unit is mounted.

DEPLOYMENT OF THE RECONNAISSANCE REGIMENT

To provide maximum support for Internal Security operations, the Reconnaissance Regiment must be deployed in the following roles:

- a. Information: It is particularly important that a commander have all the information possible on a given situation before he makes a difficult decision, because all Internal Security operations are subject to the closest scrutiny in retrospect. The Reconnaissance Regiment is best suited to provide information about activities in a large area, because of its wheeled mobility and communications. Its personnel can, however, be employed dismounted with portable radios to provide intimate scrutiny of a smaller area. Since these are the principal roles of the regiment in battle, its information, collection, collation and dissemination systems are specifically designed for maximum operational efficiency.
- b. Communications: Because of the confused and confusing state of affairs, communications by both radio and vehicle assume a critical importance. The Reconnaissance Regiment is particularly well equipped with radios and vehicles, and has the complex radio nets required for the passage of information (see above). Therefore, in addition to providing radio communications for both civil and military purposes, it can carry, by vehicle, both personnel and any message which it is not considered desirable to send by radio subject to intercept.
- c. Rapid-Reaction Reserve: The confused situation mentioned above requires a rapid-reaction force to deal with minor problems before they escalate, where an immediate reaction is of vital psychological importance. Vehicle-borne troops and the vehicles themselves, all integral to the Reconnaissance Regiment, are a simple and effective solution.

- d. Provision and Denial of Mobility: It is most important that the build-up of large crowds be controlled, a situation for which one solution is the creation of hasty road-blocks and cordons. The potential of rapid reaction mentioned above makes the Reconnaissance Regiment well suited for this role. Similarly, our own mobility, particularly administrative, must not be hampered, giving rise to a need for vehicle escorts and convoys, another of the usual tasks of the regiment.
- e. Daytime Relief of Infantry: It may be possible to give responsibility for daytime patrolling to a much smaller number of vehicle-borne troops, thereby resting the infantryman for the next night's duties. This type of work is particularly applicable to the vast areas of major cities, especially the suburbs.
- f. Security of HQ and Administrative Installations: This traditional role can still be performed by day. However, because of restrictions on opening fire, in most cases it will be necessary to reinforce such security forces with infantry or administrative personnel by night.
- g. Dismounted Action: The Reconnaissance Regiment can perform all the roles of the infantry in a dismounted configuration. Once dismounted, however, none of the support outlined in the above sub-paragraphs is available.
- h. Field Headquarters: In situations where more than one unit must be controlled, and it is not desirable to deploy the Combat Group Headquarters, the Reconnaissance Regiment contains an eminently satisfactory headquarters organization.

TRAINING FOR INTERNAL SECURITY

An examination of the above roles reveals the not unexpected fact that they are most similar to the roles of the Reconnaissance Regiment in battle. Therefore, nearly all training for battle is also training for Internal Security.

Specific training for Internal Security is of course required at all levels in the unit. A brief summary of the most important aspects would be:

Regimental Level: There are here two areas:

Military Law : It is important that all ranks understand the peculiarities of military law, as they apply to Internal Security. This importance is vastly increased for the officer who may have to take action against a crowd, and for the Senior NCO who may be in charge of a guard.

Orientation: A radical change of attitude is required in the soldier who is sent on police duties, and whose aggressive spirit must be contained. An analogy to peace-keeping is here both obvious and applicable.

Squadron and Troop Level: Here there are three areas:

Weaponry: Training on such weapons as riot guns, lachrymatory grenades and other riot-control weapons is essential.

Drill and Discipline:

The value of a smart well-disciplined and confident Internal Security force is out of all proportion to the time spent in such training.

Minor Tactics: The possibility of dismounted action necessitates a thorough knowledge of crowd-control, cordon-and-search, road-block and vital-point-guard techniques. SOPs must be developed that will allow rapid action to meet a variety of changing circumstances. This is indeed a tall order and in fact the most difficult and time-consuming part of Internal Security training. This type of dismounted training, however, while nearly always heretofore neglected, is also required for War, so that time spent in it is not entirely wasted.

LEADERSHIP

The foregoing are but a few of the many areas where adaptation of present skills is needed to prepare for Internal Security operations. Since each operation is so different, no-one can be absolutely certain that he has covered every contingency, and thus the importance of leadership at the junior level becomes even more critical than it usually is. It will be usual to employ small detachments under the control of junior sergeants and corporals acting virtually on their own. Because of the immediate necessity of doing the right thing in every situation, the professional abilities of all ranks are, except in battle, never more severely tested than in Internal Security.

CONCLUSION

It is most important to approach Internal Security operations in a manner analogous to that of War. Only by employing units on tasks for which they have been designed can maximum efficiency be gained.

Given the short time available in any case for training, the Reconnaissance Regiment must be tasked for Internal Security in the way described above to enable it to turn all of its training time to advantage, whether the operation eventually called for be Internal Security or War.

- 31 -
SECTION 4

MILITIA ACTIVITIES

1969 - 1970

REGIMENTAL COMMANDING OFFICERS

The Governor General's Horse Guards	LCOL H.K. Forbes, CD
8th Canadian Hussars(Princess Louise's)(Militia)	LCOL W. McMaster
The Elgin Regiment	LCOL A.B. Doan
The Ontario Regiment	LCOL N.M. Hall, CD
The Queen York Rangers(1st American Regiment)	LCOL H.E. Feather
The Sherbrooke Hussars	LCOL M.H. Jackson
12e Régiment Blindé du Canada (Milice)	LCOL R. Duquet, CD
1st Hussars	LCOL P.A. Wilson
The Prince Edward Island Regiment	LCOL J.E. Ready, CD
The Royal Canadian Hussars	LCOL H.W. Locke, CD
The British Columbia Regiment	LCOL G.B. Larkin, CD
The South Alberta Light Horse	LCOL J.D. Heine, CD
The Saskatchewan Dragoons	MAJ K.G. Penry
The Kings Own Calgary Regiment	LCOL R.W. Roach, CD
The British Columbia Dragoons	LCOL J.T. Horn, CD
The Fort Garry Horse	LCOL A.L. Lajeunesse
Le Régiment de Hull	LCOL J. Dargis, CD
The Windsor Regiment	LCOL I.F. MacDonald, CD

THE WORTHINGTON TROPHY COMPETITION

The Buchanan Trophy	- Eastern Region -	8th Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's)
The Cumberland Trophy	- Central Region -	The Ontario Regiment
The Dunwoody Trophy	- Western Region -	The British Columbia Regiment
The Worthington Trophy	- - - - -	The British Columbia Regiment

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ANNUAL REPORT

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S HORSE GUARDS

The Governor General's Horse Guards were again extremely active in 1969/70 with both ceremonial duties and training.

Our cavalry squadron performed a number of excorts to His Excellency, The Governor General and to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario.

The escorts to the Governor General were performed on the occasion of His Excellency's visits to Toronto to open the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, and at the annual running of The Queen's Plate at Woodbine Race-track.

On the occasion of the Opening of the Provincial Legislature by the Lieutenant Governor, His Honour was escorted from the Royal York Hotel to the steps of the Legislative Buildings by the cavalry squadron.

Capt E. CONSTANTINIDES commands this squadron and ensures that all riders are of a high calibre.

The GGHG has been tasked to Mobile Command, and as such the operational squadron, under Maj R.A. ROBERTSON attended many weekends at CFB Borden under the tutulage of Lcol TERRY of the 2nd Armoured Training Regiment.

Naturally summer camp in the field was a success and all ranks acquitted themselves well.

During the Training year, the Regiment ran many courses; officers, NCO and other ranks. We qualified 30 crewman in their trade, a number of Corporals and a few Sergeants.

Due to the Government's new policy of recruiting civilian gentlemen as officers in the ROUTP the GGHG was fortunate indeed in being able to enlist four capable young gentlemen for further training.

Lts TOWNS, SANAGAN, PALANIK and TAYLOR were sent, along with 65 other young gentlemen to CFB Shilo for 16 weeks training. When they arrived they found, to the regiment's pleasure, that we had the largest contingent of any unit in Canada.

Their 16 weeks training covered all subjects that junior officers must know. A successful course was enjoyed by all.

For the first time in many years a squadron under Maj J. BURNS went to CFB Borden to familiarize themselves, with regular force guidance, on the M72 and 3.5 inch rocket launcher. This Squadron was permitted to expend about 200 live rounds of M72 and the same amount of live 3.5 inch rocket launcher ammunition. It was an enjoyable weekend, and one in which all members of the squadron had ample opportunity to familiarize themselves with these two weapons.

During the early spring the same people again went to Borden for annual classification, on the FN and the SMG. The Regiment managed to coerce close to 300 M36 grenades from CFB Borden. All ranks threw at least 8 grenades apiece and are fully qualified in the preparation and assembly of this weapon.

One aspect of training to which we have not been subjected is training on the Mil3 and the LYNX. It is our understanding that summer camp 1970 will be spent on learning all we can absorb about the LYNX at CFB Petawawa. All ranks are keen to go, and we imagine that our vacancies for summer camp will be over-subscribed.

Thankfully, notwithstanding the recent re-organization of the Militia, the Governor General's Horse Guards is still on the order of battle, and to all intents and purposes is still reconnaissance. To this end we are continuing our training in reconnaissance. Numerous weekends have been planned for this spring and our LHQ training is proceeding with a view towards readying the regiment for summer camp and our continuing role in the Army.

In the middle of April, 1970, we had a change of RSM. CWO J. DAVIS relinquished his appointment of RSM and retired. After almost 20 years of service we are all sorry to see him retire and wish him well.

CWO H.G. BUSCH took over the reins of office and all ranks are sure that he will maintain the excellent standards of all GGHG RSMs.



MOUNTED STANDARD ON PARADE, 24 FEB 70 FOR OPENING OF THE
PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO
WAS ESCORTED BY THE GGHG TO THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

ANNUAL REPORT

8TH CANADIAN HUSSARS (PRINCESS LOUISE'S) (MILITIA)

The past two years have been eventful one for the 8th Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's)(Militia). Those years have witnessed two changes of command, a major geographical relocation, and a change in the Regiment's job from the armoured to a light armoured role.

The change from armour to light armour occurred in January of 1968 along with the other changes which accompanied the reassessment of the role and organization of the reserves. This necessitated trade courses in the new trade of crewman and to date approximately 126 8th Hussars have so qualified.

In May, 1968, LCol Issac T. Goodine of Moncton took over command of the Regiment from LCol Douglas Rice of Sackville, However, unforeseen pressure of his civilian responsibilities required LCol Goodine to relinquish command to LCol Owen W. Lockyer of Moncton in January of 1969.

Population changes in the traditional Hussar recruiting areas necessitated a shift of A Squadron from Petitcodiac to Moncton in March of 1968. This was the first time that a Squadron has actually been located in Moncton although Monctonians have always been represented in the ranks. The Regimental Headquarters has just completed a move from Sussex to Moncton. The Regiment now has squadrons in Sackville, Moncton and Sussex which means that Hussar country extends over a hundred mile stretch of Southeastern New Brunswick.

The 1968-69 training year was a very fruitful one with intense training activity at all squadron localities. The 1969 Summer training period was a tremendous success with 8th Hussars filling 198 course vacancies at various Region and Training Command locations. In addition; at the time of writing, seven junior ranks of the regiment are serving in attachments with Canada's NATO contribution in West Germany. Recruiting trends and training plans indicate an even more successful forthcoming training period.

In May of 1969, the town of Sussex, the traditional centre of Regimental activity bestowed its Freedom of the Regiment. Representatives of our two affiliated Cadet Corps, the Regular Army Regiment and a large detachment of World War II veterans joined the Regiment on parade and contributed to a very successful and impressive parade and ceremony. On this occasion also, the Regiment honoured its 25 year old mascot, Princess Louise, with a birthday all ranks party, and a huge oat filled birthday cake. Princess Louise is the yearling colt rescued from the battle field in Italy in 1944 by fitters of the Hussars on active campaign. The Princess was accompanied on parade by her grand-daughter, Princess Louise III who hopes someday to fill her grandmother's shoes.

The Regimental Band has been particularly active during the past year. Under bandmaster MWO Charles Estabrooks of Sackville, the band has achieved a high degree of musical proficiency, and in addition

to accompanying the Regiment on parade has performed services for the City of Moncton, CFB Moncton, played for the retirement of Gen W.A.B. Anderson from the Canadian Forces at CFB Gagetown, and also provided its services for mess dinners and dances at CFB Gagetown.

In conclusion, the 8th Hussars have just completed a most active and successful year and have plans for an even more active and hopefully, successful one in the forthcoming training period.



CANADIANS IN ITALY

A bridge blown by Germans in the area where this picture was taken caused advancing Canadians only a 15-minute delay. Within that time these Canadian tanks were on the move again, across a diversion, leading the advance of a Canadian infantry unit toward Potenza.

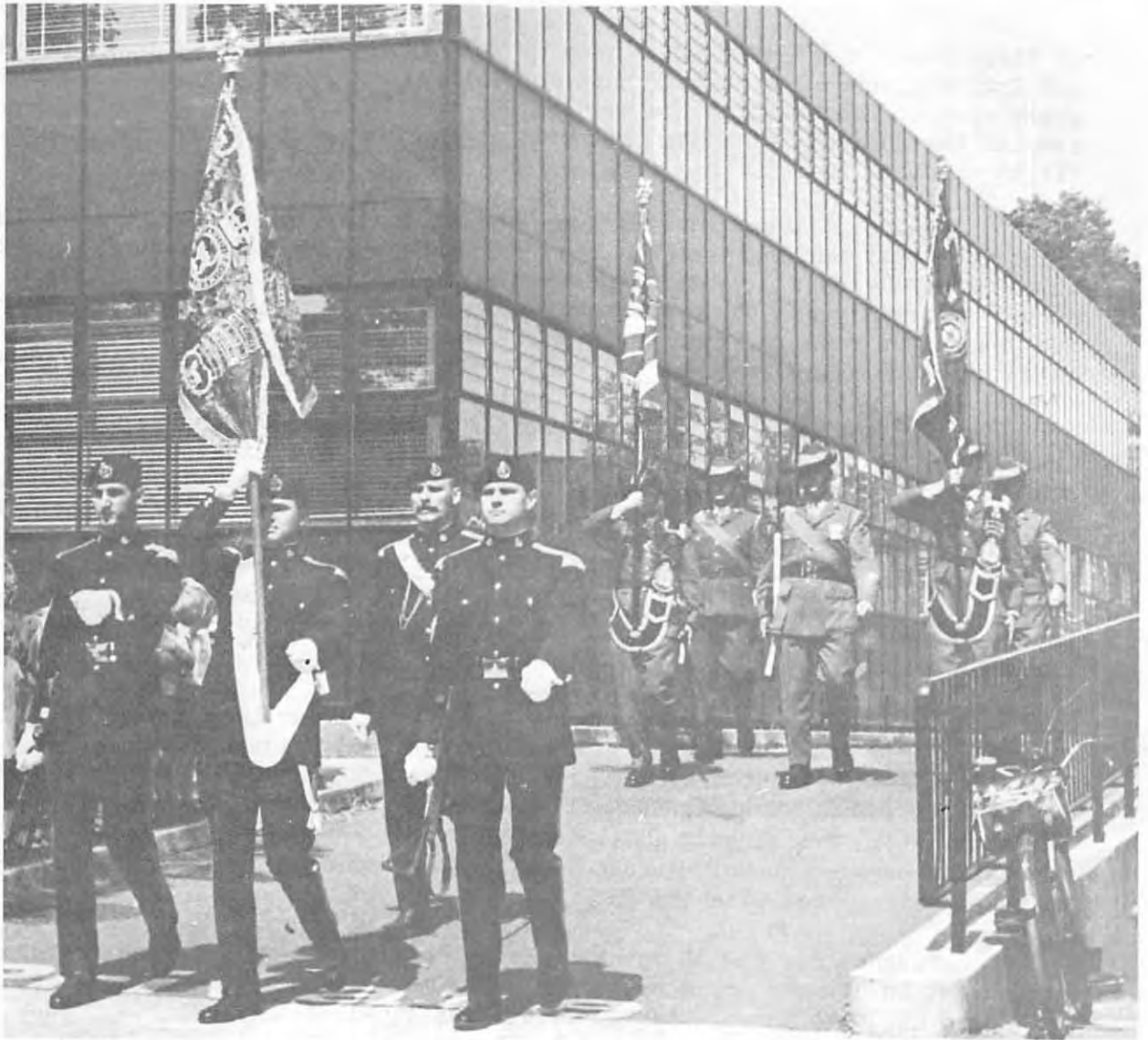
(CANADIAN ARMY OVERSEAS PHOTO)

THE ONTARIO REGIMENT

The highlight of the Ontario's '69 training year came when we had the opportunity to proceed to Cardiff, Wales, U.K. to take part in ceremonies marking the appointment of Charles, Prince of Wales as Colonel-in-Chief of our allied Regiment and the Amalgamation Parade of the Welsh Regiment and the South Wales Borderers to form a new live regiment of the British Army, The Royal Regiment of Wales.

Our plans started in January, 1970, when the Commander, Ontario Region, gave us permission to have eight members of the Ontarios go to Wales for the ceremonies via Air Transport Command. Months before, our friends the Welsh, had invited 'as many Ontarios as can make it' over for the ceremonies, to be on parade with them. They specifically requested our Guidon Party and a marching troop if possible. A delegation of The Royal New South Wales Regiment of Australia was to be there as well. The Honourary Colonel R.S. McLAUGHLIN, seeing the importance of the trip responded in a generous manner, each paying the fares of four troopers on charter flight rate. Many of the Regiment's friends and ex-officers contributed toward a fare for an Ontario; a generous grant came from the town of Whitby. Other soldiers paid their own fares completely. By 15 May, we had a fine group of 35 all ranks on their way to Cardiff, either by charter flight or by Canadian Armed Forces' Air Transport.

Naturally, competition was high for the trip, and we selected those to attend on the basis of military qualification, dress, deportment, attendance and so on, the selection being made by the Squadron Commanders and SSMs. In addition, five members of the Regimental Association and their wives went on the trip, as well as a master cadet chosen from one of our affiliated cadet corps. As all the young men were to be not only representatives of their Regiment, but of Canada and the Canadian Armed Forces, correct fit and precise tailoring of uniforms as well as civilian clothes became a top priority. Expert drill was absolutely necessary too, and the entire group, including the old comrades from the Regimental Association, spent several hours on the parade square preparing for the ceremonial parades in which we were to take part. Each Ontario had a complete set of patrol dress, one set of tropical worsted, blazer and grey flannels, as well as bush trousers and shirt for drill rehearsal parades. We were able to arrange a pay parade prior to departure, and from the donations received each soldier was provided with \$40.00 pocket money. Departure day, Friday, 6 June, came and the 'official' party - consisting of ICol N.M. HALL, Commanding Officer; Maj W. CLARKE, Second-in-Command; Maj R. SHARPE, Regimental Chaplain; CWO T. KORSON, the Regimental Sergeant Major; MWO R. SCHNEIDER, carrying the Guidon; Sergeants CZAUS W. and HUNGERFORD M.L., escorts to the Guidon, as well as JAMES SABYAN of the Oshawa Journal, our official press correspondent, left via ATC Yukon from CFB Trenton. The 'Main Party', commanded by Maj M.J. KOSTER, OC "C" Sqn, left from Toronto International Airport via chartered flight. We were to arrive at London's Gatwick and Heathrow Airports at roughly the same time, and were therefore met by welcoming parties from 1 Welsh.



The Ontario Regiment Guidon Party, consisting of, left to right, Sgt Czaus W., Master Warrant Officer Schneider R., Sgt (now warrant officer) Hungerford M.L. and (rear) the Regimental Sergeant Major, Chief Warrant Officer T. Korson. Followed by the Colours of the Royal New South Wales Regiment, the Guidon party marches to join the Ontarios' marching troop for the ceremonial march through the City of Cardiff.

From that moment on it was one complete round of exciting and happy events, dinners, trips, presentations, interdispersed with drill preparation for the Amalgamation Parade, Presentation and Trooping of Colours as well as the Ceremonial March through the capital city of Cardiff, following the Presentation of the Freedom of Cardiff to 1 Royal Regiment of Wales.

Once in Cardiff, the Ontarios were quartered, along with a company of our regular counterparts from the Welsh in the 140-year-old Maindy Barracks, for many years Regimental Headquarters for the Welch Regiment and now the home of the Welsh Volunteers, our Reserve Army counterparts in Britain. The Welsh people of Cardiff and vicinity were extremely impressed by the bearing and turn-out of our young Canadian soldiers, and many of them stopped me on the street to tell me during the two weeks I was in Cardiff, "that they were a fine example to anyone's army - regular or reserve." Following the week's ceremonial activities in Wales, Ontarios' group were dispersed in a number

of directions. Some were taken home by Welsh soldiers, some went to Scotland and England, several went to France and Belgium and Germany and the largest group went to London under the command of Major M.J. KOSTER, where they sampled the delights of Soho. All made it back to Heathrow for the return flight on June 21.

In all, it was an experience we shall never forget, and it was the first time that our Regiment had been able to meet their allied counterparts, in so large a group. As one young trooper said to me, at the end of the summer "We really get to do exciting things in the Ontario Regiment. In the two years I've been in, I've trained in Canada, Germany and had a trip to Wales with our allied regiment. Where could anyone my age get to do that?"

Following the Wales trip, the Regiment prepared for its summer training period, with the Light Armoured Squadron, under the command of Major S.J. SKEA, leaving for Petawawa and the Mobile Command Concentration. 99 members of "A" Sqn took part in Exercise "Silver Gauntlet II" as part of 2 Armoured Training Regiment. Other Squadron appointments were Captain R.J. ANDERSON, battle captain, Operations Officers MWO R. SCHNIEDER, Scout Troop Leaders Lt. E. STOAKLEY (now captain) and W. PATTERSON, Assault Troop Leader Captain P. DOOLEY and Mortar Troop Commander, Sgt P. McAFEE (now Warrant Officer).

During the Petawawa concentration period, our 1969 summer GMT/Crewman course got underway with 50 candidates. The course commander was Major W. CLARKE, assisted by 2Lt R. NICHOLSON, MWO FREND-CUMBO, Sgt HUNGERFORD and Cpls MATTHEWS, MUELLER, MILLER. Completion of GMT was in mid-July, as the candidates were already qualified GMT Part 1 earlier in the year. The final graduation parade was held August 9, with all candidates successful and eager to take their places with the Ontarios.

August 15, saw 10 members of the Regiment leave for regular force attachment in Germany on Exercise "Orion." Most of them were attached to "C" Sqn 8 CH, with three attached to various squadrons of IdSH(RC). They filled appointments in the assault troop and immediate echelon of both regiments. August 22-24 saw the Regimental Exercise "Confirm" being conducted in the Raglan vicinity North of Oshawa. Over 275 members of the Regiment took part in what was the largest exercise of this type conducted by the regiment in some time. It consisted of two light armoured squadrons (A and C Sqs) operating under regimental command carrying out recce operations against a mobile enemy (B Sqn) plus attached troops. We depleted the militia pool as well as the resources of our friends at 2 Armoured Regt Trg HQ and other units of all the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ pattern vehicles and C42 radio sets available, and were able to have two complete squadrons in the field.

Many good lessons were learned, a lot of recce skills sharpened up and confirmed and best of all we were able to set up and man a proper regimental command post over a 36 hour period, with a full slate of RHQ appointees.

The period September 1 to October 31 was devoted to range practices, field firing of crew-served weapons and Tests of Elementary Training on weapons; radios and vehicles. On October 2 to 4, the Commander Officer and the 2 i/c attended the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps Association conference at CFB Petawawa where for the second consecutive year, the Ontario Regiment won the Cumberland Trophy as the best reserve armoured regiment in the Central Canada region and the best of all, the Worthington Trophy for the best all-around reserve regiment in Canada.

October 31 saw the start of some special additional training for ONT R members, when Operation "Armourskill" got underway. With the words of the Director of Armour ringing in their ears that if the skills of gunnery, driving and maintenance, crew commanding and basic armoured tactics were allowed to disappear from training syllabi, they would be forever gone, the Ontarios embarked on a comprehensive refresher/training program on these subjects. Fortunately we have the AFVs to do the job (all runners) plus the tank area to run them. We started with all the junior officers and the NCOs particularly the junior crew commanders. Training for these men was done on Thursday evenings, with instruction being passed on on Tuesday evenings and weekends for the bulk of the men. Out of seven M4A2E8's on regimental charge, we now have five in top running order, and we intend that once a man reaches and qualifies in Militia Crewman status, that he shall then undergo a comprehensive AFV crewman's course.

The following is a summary of the qualifications attained by ONT R members during 1969:

Recruits Qualified GMT	-	103
Crewman	-	69
Non-trade driver	-	60
Junior NCO	-	24 (plus 12 present on course)
Senior NCO Part 1	-	14
Capt Qual	-	2
ROSC (Kingston)	-	2
Clerk Admin	-	6

As a result of the most recent re-organization of the Militia, announced in Jan 70, The Ontario Regiment was reorganized as a three-squadron armoured unit - one of two such units in Canada.

On Feb 4, Major W. CLARKE relinquished his appointment as Second-in-Command and was succeeded by Major S.J. SKEA, CD formerly OC A Sqn. In turn the following appointments took place, Major M.J. KOSTER, OC A Sqn; Major R.J. BAIRD, OC B Sqn; and Major G.L. SLOAN, OC C Sqn.

To date, junior NCO and Senior NCO courses, and a number of sub-unit training exercises have been taking place. Most recent have been Exercise "Snow Hen" - an introduction to cold-weather survival and training conducted by "A" Sqn. Recently "C" Sqn conducted a fieldcraft exercise with the Royal Regiment of Canada. This exercise saw 80 members of both units preparing defensive positions, bivouacing and doing map using in the Raglan area. In addition "A" and "B" squadrons have been conducting field firing for 81mm mortar and 7.62 machine gun at Borden and Meaford, as well as small arms range practices under the auspices of 2 Armoured Regiment Training Headquarters. Vigorous recruiting is underway, we look forward to summer concentration '70 at Petawawa where we will be training on Lynx recce vehicles and M113 APCs on charge of 8 CH.

ANNUAL REPORT
THE SHERBROOKE HUSSARS

The Sherbrooke Hussars were tasked with manning a Civil Emergency Task Force Headquarters and a Task Team in the Regional Reserve role. While this did not appear to be a very interesting task, we accepted the challenge enthusiastically and made it meaningful and exciting.

We "kicked off" the year with week-end exercise "ENDURANCE" which was conducted in an atmosphere of Civil Emergency. The exercise was a tremendous success covering such areas as morale, administration, and discipline, Bivouac Hygiene and Sanitation, movement with and without arms, sentries, movement by day and by night, map reading, and most important of all Recce and Reporting, and ended with Sunday afternoon inter-squadron sports competition.

Armistice Day saw the Sherbrooke Hussars out with 118 men attending Church Parade in the morning and the Armistice Parade in the afternoon.

5 This season also saw CWO G. LAVIGNE turn over his duties as RSM to CWO G.W. BISHOP. An impressive ceremonial parade was held to honour the occasion and we were particularly pleased to note that seven ex RSM's were on hand to wish "Garth" well in his new appointment.

His Excellency The Governor-General Roland MITCHENER, CC, CD was a visitor to the City of Sherbrooke in February and the Sherbrooke Hussars contributed to the formation of an honour guard - our contribution being a troop of 50 men under the command of Lt R.M. BISHOP.

A one day exercise was held in March conducted as a competitive cross country recce on skis followed by a 25 yard range shoot. Check-points were set up throughout the area and referees and umpires controlled the exercise from snowmobiles. Major W.T.M. EDWARDS of "B" Squadron emerged the winner.

Exercise "MEKINAC" held during the week 29 June to 05 July was the main summer concentration for our Unit. It was a CETFHQ exercise in which sixty-three members of The Sherbrooke Hussars actively participated. "MEKINAC" required the moving of a 72 vehicle convoy out of Camp Valcartier on a 175 mile, 4 day circuit while exercising the CETFHQ and its compositetask teams. A lot of hard work was involved, but a great deal was learned and the exercise was considered very successful.

Various summer courses produced the following qualifications:

Captain	2
Lieutenant	2
Senior NCO	2

Junior NCO	15
Crewman	20
Infantryman	4
Tpt Op	1
Mil Non Trd Dvr	5
GMT	26
Clk Adm	2

plus 28 call-outs performing various duties.

The Sherbrooke Hussars formed by the amalgamation of The Sherbrooke Regiment and the 7/11 Hussars in February 65 have been awaiting official approval of our regimental crest. Such approval has now been received and the badge is reproduced on the cover of this year's Review.

The last parade of the year 1969 consisted of a handing over of command from LCol J.M. STRICKLAND to LCol M.H. JACKSON on 01 December 1969. The guest of honour on this occasion was Colonel J.B.J. ARCHAMBEAULT - Deputy Commander Quebec Region. The parade consisted of a Colour Party, and 3 Squadrons comprising approximately 200 all ranks. The Sherbrooke Hussars Cadet Corps # 209 were also in attendance.

With the allotment of new roles, the Sherbrooke Hussars expects a return to Recce tasking and we look forward with anticipation to a successful year.

ANNUAL REPORT

12e REGIMENT BLINDE du CANADA (MILICE)

The reorganization of the Militia and the reduction of the budget considerably reduced our activities during 1969, especially in the last quarter.

Many training courses were organized, however, designed either to improve the qualifications or to assist members of the Unit to upgrade their skills. One such course was the Chief Warrant Officer's course given by the Region Militaire du Quebec, attended by CWO Gerard HOULE and MWO Jean Noel MASSICOTTE. Most of the other courses, however, had to be either abandoned or shelved.

The turnover of personnel has been greatly reduced since the introduction of a University in our midst. The majority of departures in the past have been due to students leaving in order to attend school outside the city.

"A" Squadron, under Maj Jules FRECHETTE, was airlifted to CFB Gagetown on 25 Apr to take part on a week-end tactical exercise in connection with the Unit's role in the Mobile Reserve. This exercise was organized by the 3rd Arm'd Trg Regt.

To maintain good relations and keep the news media well informed as to the existing role of the Regular & Militia Forces a group of journalists from the region were motored to CFB Valcartier on the week-end of the 24-25 May. Besides visiting the installations they were brought to one of the areas where "A" Sqn were being given a familiarization and driving course by the 12e RBC on the M13. During the evening all joined the Recruit Training Sqn Commanded by Maj Jean CHARTRAY, who was conducting a night exercise. Early Sunday morning the group was brought to the firing range to see "A" Sqn firing .50 cal.

During the annual Summer camp fifty-four officers, senior NCO's and men of the 12e RBC(M) intensified their tactical training on M13.

Seventy-two members of the Unit also took numerous courses during the summer months at different Canadian Forces Bases. Two officers undertook and passed their Lieutenant Qualifying course; one trooper was qualified corporal; six were qualified Mortar Op and twenty-four others were qualified Crewman.

Twenty-five other members were employed in a variety of administrative positions and as instructors.

The annual range classification took place in October and was efficiently planned by RMQ. The thirty members that participated were taken through the various stages of classification on the same day and two Unit officers had a chance to operate and command the main firing range.

A recruiting campaign in late Autumn succeeded in a large measure in filling the requirements of the new establishment and replacing departures. In a number of instances contacts were made directly in CGEP's where the great majority of trainees were recruited.

The Regiment had the honour of having the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Canada, His Excellency Shinichi KONDO and Mrs Kondo as their Guest of Honour at the 12e RBC(M) Regimental Ball held on 6 Dec. Gen J.V. ALLARD, Colonel of the Regiment, was Host of Honour and greeted their Excellencies and the two hundred and fifty guests.

During the course of 1969 the Regiment received its new Cap Badge. The most significant changes being the replacement of the historical TRR by 12e and the interchanging of crowns. The badge is shown on the cover of this year's REVIEW.

During the week-ends and Summer Camp concentrations at CFB Valcartier, the efficient instructors of the 12e RBC under the Command of LCol SAVARD, were most co-operative and the assistance of that unit is greatly appreciated by all members.

The 12e RBC(M) is looking forward to its Centenary in 1971. Numerous committees are already in action planning an elaborate program, the highlight of which will be the presentation of a Guidon similar to that received by the 12e RBC in 1969.



A Group of 12e RBC (M) members being instructed on the .50 Cal at CFB Valcartier by a 12e RBC instructor.

- 44 -
ANNUAL REPORT

FIRST HUSSARS

1969 has been a rewarding and productive year for First Hussars.

Although we lost some members of the unit through a variety of reasons, the influx of new recruits has kept the regimental strength at an acceptable level.

Winter and spring found the regiment training hard for the summer exercise with the Mobile Command Reserve. Under the capable command of Maj A.D. CUMMINGS, the Light Armoured Squadron functioned like a well oiled machine and left no doubt in anyone's mind that the regiment is capable of its assignment. Maj CUMMINGS has since become LCol WILSON's Second in Command and turned the reins of the Light Armoured Sqn over to Maj R.F. CLINE.

Spring also found us bidding goodbye to our Honourary Colonel, Colonel J. Gordon THOMPSON. A formal farewell dinner gave past and present serving officers an opportunity to express their gratitude to this gallant gentleman. Col THOMPSON has given unsparingly of his time and effort in aid of the Regiment.

Our new Honourary Colonel, Col A.B. CONRON is a former Commanding Officer and is welcomed back to the fold.

The Autumn sent LCol and Mrs WILSON to England to witness the Amalgamation Parade of the 10th and 11th Hussars. LCol WILSON sent rave notices home and we of the First Hussars welcome the affiliation with the new Royal Hussars.

Later in the fall, the Regiment underwent a reorganization that changed our structure somewhat but left us well equipped to meet the demands placed on us.



ANNUAL REPORT

THE ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS

As 1969 drew to a close, the regiment was advised of its new tasking and revised establishment.

It had just been two years since the last re-organization at which time the Regiment commenced training with 3 Armoured Training Regiment, commanded by LCol J. CADE.

The Armoured Training Regiment form of training was excellent and was a major factor in bringing the standard of corps training back to a satisfactory level after the National Survival era.

Regimentally it was a good training year highlighted by a weekend exercise at CFB Gagetown.

This exercise was directed by LCol CADE and the staff of 3 Armoured Training Regiment plus Capt C. LEVESQUE and Sgt M. FAVREAU of the Quebec Region I Staff.

The regiment flew to Gagetown in a Canadian Forces YUKON aircraft on Friday, 11 April and for the next two days all ranks participated in one of the best recce exercises ever arranged for a militia regiment.

The training and organization of the regiment is continuing on a two squadron basis and results have been good.

In the last year, the recruit or GMT Squadron has qualified 65 troopers with 43 of these new troopers continuing on to CFB Valcartier for the 5 week crewman course plus the 6 day concentration.

Other members of the regiment qualified as a assault troopers and mortarmen during the summer.

The FMC Squadron participated in 8 exercises in 1969 starting out with a foot patrol exercise in daylight and night hours and continuing with recce exercises once a month in the Eastern Townships area of Quebec.

The Regiment changed RSM's in June 1969.

CWO W. POLLITT retired as RSM and was succeeded by CWO T. MAITLAND. RSM POLLITT joined the regiment in 1947 and has been RSM since 1965.

RSM MAITLAND joined the regiment as a trooper in 1947 and was previously the SSM of the out-squadron in Longueil.

As of 1 April, all land reserves became part of Mobile Command and all ranks of the RCH are looking forward with keen interest to the training that this new tasking will produce.

ANNUAL REPORT

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT (DUKE OF CONNAUGHTS OWN)

In retrospect, the past year has been a very successful one for the British Columbia Regiment (DCO). Regimental strength has held up well, training efficiency continued at a high level, all officer vacancies were filled with qualified people, and others became qualified for higher ranks when vacancies occurred. Most important of all, morale soared to its highest level in recent years, and this has reflected in the easy manner with which the Regiment met all of its commitments and tasks.

The year was culminated at Camp Petawawa on the 3rd of October, when the Commanding Officer received on behalf of the Regiment the Dunwoody Trophy awarded annually to the Armoured Unit judged to be the most proficient west of the Great Lakes. It was most fitting that this presentation, which marked the first time the Unit had ever won the trophy, was made by Maj-Gen H.F.G. LETSON, CB, CBE, MC, ED, CD, the Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, who faithfully attends the Annual Armoured Corps Conference.

On the training side, a very busy and active schedule was maintained throughout the whole year. One of the two training squadrons was out almost every weekend on day long exercises, and many of these schemes were directed by members of #1 ART from Calgary who have been most helpful and given much of their time in directing the training activities of the Regiment. Their interest and help has reflected itself in the proficiency attained by the members of the Regiment, and their enthusiasm for all of the exercises which have been conducted. Two range weekends were conducted, one in March, and one in October, at which time most Regimental personnel qualified on their personal weapons. A major exercise was held in February, 1969. This was known as exercise Winter Thaw and was conducted by the ART staff, as was a Flank Guard exercise conducted on a weekend in October.

Eastern Holidays were busy days for the Regiment. Five Crew Commanders and four Troop Leaders went to Sarcee to become qualified at courses held there. A Recce Troop was sent to Vancouver Island to be exercised by #1 Civil Emergency Task Force. At the same time, an additional 50 members of the Regiment in two troops formed an enemy force for the West Coast Strike Battalion which performed an amphibious landing at Nanoose Bay, Vancouver Island, during the holiday.

At the end of June, Second-in-Command of the Regiment, Maj G.B. LARKIN, took 42 recruits to Albert Head for a 10 day camp, during which time these people all passed their GMT training, and then were able to go on Mobile Command concentration held at Wainwright at the end of August. Following the GMT camp, four members of the Regiment qualified at a Radio Operators Course in Nanaimo, while a further six went to a non-trade driving school at Work Point barracks.

Twenty-seven Crewmen were qualified on two courses at Wainwright during July with the Mobile Command Concentration being held at the end of August. In 1969 training really never stopped during the summer with the result that the Regiment was able to fill its commitment and also take over the vacancies of a number of other Units who were not able to fulfill their quotas for this camp. Training started again in September, and because there were no breaks, it was easy for the Regiment to maintain the momentum that had been built up during the Summer. The highlight of the Fall training was 24 Regimental members were able to qualify in track driving at CFB Chilliwack on the 1st of December.

On the ceremonial and social side of the Regimental activities, the Annual Inspection of the Unit took place in May, at which time the Inspecting Officer was Col G.M. PLATT, Militia Advisor to the Commander Pacific Region. There was a good turn out and the Regiment received fairly good marks for this event. Maj P.M. BURGER, Commander of #1 ART Clagary, also inspected the Unit during the month of May, and his visit was followed some three weeks later by Col J.W. QUINN, CD, Chief of Armour, who came out from Headquarters Mobile Command at St. Hubert, to inspect and address the Unit. As usual, the Annual Church Parade was held on 27th of April which turned out to be a fine Spring day, and there were over 225 Regimental personnel and Cadets at this parade. The Annual Dinner of the Regiment was held on the 19th of April with the Lieutenant Governor of the Province the main guest of honour.

One of the highlights of the year was a week long visit in June by a team from the 1st Battalion, Royal Green Jackets, who were training in Wainwright during the Summer. We were most pleased to have Capt GRAY GILBERT and Sgt VARNEY, along with two other members of the Battalion, visit us. They presented the Unit with a 1st Green Jacket Plaque, and in turn, they were each presented with a Regimental tie tack. At the same time, Brigadier General E.N.W. BRAMALL, OBE, MC, Commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade of whom the 1st Green Jackets are a part, flew out from England to inspect the Battalion at Wainwright and came on to Vancouver to spend a weekend with the Regiment. A joint reception was held in his honour and also that of Colonel J.W. TOOGOOD, Honorary Lieutenant Colonel, who completed 25 years of unbroken service in the Regiment. This was certainly a highlight in our year, and did much to solidify the bonds between the Regiment and its allied Unit in the Old Country.

We were fortunate in having two officers commissioned from the ranks, Sgt FOSTER and Sgt LIM, in 1969. Two other NCOs, Master Warrant Officer GOODWIN and Master Warrant Officer KERI also appeared before a Selection Board and were accepted as Lieutenants at the end of the year. The Unit qualified four Majors in 1969, four Captains, as well as four Sr NCOs and 10 Jr NCOs.

1969 was by all standards a good year for the Unit, and while in December we were advised of the restructuring of the Militia during 1970, we feel that we still have the enthusiasm, the drive and the personnel required to make the incoming year a good one for the Regiment in spite of the many obstacles that will have to be overcome during the forthcoming year.

ANNUAL REPORT

SOUTH ALBERTA LIGHT HORSE

The year 1969 has been an active and productive year for the South Alberta Light Horse. A full training plan including individual, as well as unit training was carried out. Priorities for the training to be carried out were: General Military Training; Trades Training; NCO Training; Officer Training; Unit and Sub Unit Training; to fill our role in the Mobile Command Reserve and finally, attachments to the Regular Force.

The Squadron responsibilities were to carry out the training outlined in the general unit training plan. "A" Squadron completed GMT phases I and II and included two exercises. Subjects covered in Phase I are: Rifle, Drill, First Aid, NBCW, Hygiene and Sanitation, Military Law, Customs of the Service, Range Practices and Administration. Sufficient testing was carried out at the completion of training.

Phase II subjects include: Rifle, Map Using, Field Craft, NBCW, SMG, Grenades, Communications, Corps Subjects. Having completed the classroom and range practices required, an exercise to teach and examine candidates in practical Field Craft, Hygiene and Sanitation, Map Using and Communications was conducted.

A Non-Trade Drivers course was carried out by "A" Squadron prior to summer training.

"B" Squadron was responsible for Mobile Command Reserve Training. As the Light Armoured Squadron their training includes reviews in: Gunnery, Signals, Observation Post Procedures, Harbours and Leaguering. Exercises were conducted to practise the Squadron in OP procedures, Radio Telephone procedures, Weapon Handling, Map Using, Camouflage and Concealment, Harbours and Leaguers. Collective training, governed by equipment available and instructional staff available was carried out. Armoured Regiment Headquarters conducted Troop Leaders and Crew Commanders courses during the year.

During the summer a number of unit personnel attended crewman training at Regional Summer Camp. At the end of the summer camp a Summer Concentration of the Light Armoured Regiment was held for one week.

NCO and Officer training was carried on during the year both at the Unit and at Corps Schools.

The South Alberta Light Horse Band was active during the year with parades, music festival and entertaining the older citizens at the Auxiliary Hospital and the four Homes for the Aged.

The Unit paraded as a unit several times throughout the year, the most notable being the Trooping of the Guidon and the Armistice Parade.

A number of the unit officers and NCOs assisted in the training of the affiliated Cadet Corps (#156 Redcliff Cadet Corps and #2313 Medicine Hat Cadet Corps).

LCol J.D. HEINE, Commanding Officer of the South Alberta Light Horse announced a number of appointments during the year. These included: Major E.M. Moore appointed Second in Command 1 Jan 1969; H/LCol G.G. ROSS appointed Honourary Lieutenant Colonel effective 7 Jan 1969; Colonel the Honourable H.A. (Bud) OLSON appointed Honourary Colonel of the Regiment 2 Jul 1969; CWO A. ARELIS appointed Regimental Sergeant Major 1 Jun 1969; and Lt J.L. SPALDING appointed Director of Music 1 Apr 69.

The following personnel were promoted during 1969:

To Major: Capt. M.L. McDONALD and Capt. W.R. ONSLOW.

To Capt: Lt. W.A. KELLN.

To Lt: 2Lt J.R. CORCORAN, 2Lt J.C. DUTHIE, 2Lt D.L. GRABHAM and 2Lt D.G. MARSH.

To 2Lt: CDT D.G. KYLLO.

To CWO: MWO A. ARELIS.

To Sgt: Cpl. AMAN W.W., and Cpl. FRASER H.L.

To Cpl: Pte. GALE D.J., Pte. JANZER D., Pte. LANE D.J., Pte McQUEEN I.G., Pte. SCHAUFELE D.H., Pte. STANFORD B., Pte. TOWNSEND R.D., Pte. VETTER T.J.,

Officers taken on strength of the unit in 1969:

Capt. D.W. MERCHANT.

The past year has been an active and full year for all members of the unit. Without the complete co-operation and hard work of all personnel this would not have been possible. We have had able and wholehearted assistance from all the Permanent Force both attached to the unit and loaned to the unit for training and maintenance of vehicles and equipment. It is difficult but not impossible to remain the "Finest Armoured Corps Militia Unit" in Canada.

ANNUAL REPORT

THE SASKATCHEWAN DRAGOONS

The Saskatchewan Dragoons retained its role as a light armoured unit and training was carried on at a brisk pace on crewman courses and recce and tactics drill. A programme for recruits to classify them GNT by February of 1970 was also undertaken.

In addition to the training to provide support to the Regular Force, the unit finalized the details of and practiced, practiced, practiced, for the presentation for our Guidon by His Excellency, The Governor-General, Roland Michener. The presentation was made on Sunday 3 May, with some 2500 members of the public in attendance. The Vice-Regal party presided at a reception for 400 regimental friends after the parade. In keeping with the image of Moose Jaw as "Band Capital of North America" the regiment presented His Excellency with a post-horn and tabard bearing the Governor General's Coat of Arms. Assistance was offered to the Dragoons from a multitude of local sources and other militia units within the province. Regular Force assistance was outstanding. CFB Moose Jaw was solidly behind the unit and the PPCLI provided their band, freeing members of our band for the Drumhead Ceremony. The Senior NCO's and Officers entertained the citizens of Moose Jaw at a dance the night before the ceremony where the guest of honour was LCOL D.V. Currie, VC.

On 13 June, the Saskatchewan Dragoons were reduced from a regiment to an independant squadron and LCOL D.L. Calfas, CD, was retired. Major K.G. Penry assumed command. The reduction was felt particularly among the Officers, as our Majors were declared surplus and the new commanding officer was promoted.

Col Calfas ends a career with the militia which began in 1947. He was a dedicated officer and his contribution to the Saskatchewan Dragoons will be long remembered.

The Dragoons Band was honored at the 21st Annual Kinsmen Band Festival as the only band to have participated for the entire life of the festival. Unfortunately, the band has lost some of its stalwarts due to CRA but new blood is being introduced and we are certain that the high standard set in past years will continue.

The unit recruited the maximum allowed us under the SSE Programme and provided the majority of officers and NCO's for supervision of the camp at Dundurn. We also sent a large contingent to Wainwright for the militia concentration and trades courses. Seven Junior NCOs from our unit were very disappointed that the Sr NCO's course at Wainwright was cancelled at the last minute.

During the year passed we had a route recce to Suffield, participated in a winter exercise at Suffield and ran a local recce exercise to test our supply and support systems. On each occasion the unit was highly complimented for its level of training and the spirit of its members.

As September begins we have qualified some 60 soldiers as GMT, 51 for crewman and six as Junior NCOs and the recruiting is high. It is a bitter blow to the Dragoons to face reduction to Squadron status after a year such as described above. We are however, fighting for re-instatement to regimental status, through an intensive training programme and expansion of our numbers through recruiting.

Major General W. Howard of the Kings Own Calgary Rifles was named as militia advisor to CFHQ. Two other very close friends of the regiment were promoted and appointed to new positions: Brigadier General J.L. Summers as Military Commander Prairie Area and Colonel J.A. Jameson to position of Military Commander Saskatchewan District.



Governor-General His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, CC, CD examines the newly presented Guidon at the Vice Regal reception, 3 May 70

ANNUAL REPORT

THE KING'S OWN CALGARY REGIMENT

The year 1969 was a year of rebuilding for the King's Own. Changing roles, changing organizations within the Calgary Garrison, all had contributed to the loss of officer as well as other rank strengths. By early '69, however, the picture began to change.

The Regiment held a number of successful exercises throughout the year, including winter indoctrination weekends with arctic gear, and radiation monitoring simulator. It participated in two Garrison exercises, one held in the Spring, the other in the early Fall. In each of these concentrations, arms units practise working in the field carrying out their roles supported by service units. During the Easter season, a number of personnel took part in Crew Commander and Troop Leader training conducted by ART HQ, while others instructed at a Garrison GMT course. All candidates for professional advancement training such as Junior, Senior NCO and Trades courses were successful.

The highlight for the Regiment for the year came when all 5 of our candidates for Exercise Orion (Flyover Training) were chosen to participate. The extra value of the training and experience gained on Orion is exceptional. All 5 returned with increased enthusiasm and dedication for their tasks at the Regiment.

The task of rebuilding is not complete, and without well trained and enthusiastic militiamen, it is not an easy task. However, as 1970 began, a firm foundation upon which to rebuild was evident. The officer strength of the Regiment was again increasing, the number of recruits was increasing, and the number of personnel qualified for promotion had increased.

With the overall uncertainty as to the future of the Militia generally removed, and definite goals and tasking more firmly established, the King's Own is looking forward to 1970 with increased anticipation.

ANNUAL REPORT
BRITISH COLUMBIA DRAGOONS

The past year, for the British Columbia Dragoons, has been an eventful one varying from excessive frustrations, while waiting for re-organization decisions, to a satisfying sense of accomplishment for those who completed their individual qualifications.

Command of the Regiment was relinquished by LCol T.C. CHAPMAN, CD, to LCol J.T.F. HORN, CD early in the summer. The actual day of the change-over was of great satisfaction to all ranks as it provided an opportunity to show the standard the Regiment has obtained as well as giving them the opportunity to participate in some very pleasant social functions. The Regiment was pleased to have in attendance, for the entire day including an early morning rehearsal, its Honorary Colonel, MGen, The Honorable G.R. PEARKES, VC, PC, CB, DSO, MC, CD, and its Honorary Lieutenant Colonel, BGen R.T. DuMOULIN, CD.

Due to personnel leaving the area, reaching CRA or retiring due to pressures of private business, various appointments within the Regiment have undergone rather drastic changes. The Regiment was very sorry to lose the services of our CWAC Officer, Capt Kaye HORTON. The appointment of CWO R.A. GUNOFF as RSM vice CWO D. APPLETON, CD resulted in many changes for MWOs of the Regiment. In addition to these changes the Regiment also lost the services of two Maj's who retired and one Maj who was promoted and appointed CO. We are fortunate to have, at long last a Maj in command of our Squadron in Vernon. Maj J.W. TAYLOR an ex Queen's Own Rifles officer, recently retired from the regular force, has taken over this command.

With the advent of the Regional Colleges, we are finding that we do not have the normal exodus from the unit of personnel who have completed their high school year. Many men can now enrol in the College and continue to serve with the Unit. The Regional Colleges thus provide us with a good source of Junior Officers.

We are again indebted to our Log and Adm Staff, whose services are used on a permanent basis, and the representatives of the Pacific Region I Staff, who assist on a periodic basis. Without their services, advice and assistance we could certainly not continue to operate.

During the year our Honorary Lieutenant Colonel, BGen DuMOULIN reached the end of his term and regrettably decided not to take a further term. The Regiment is going to miss him greatly as he has been a stalwart in our support over the past five years and we will have trouble finding a replacement to fill his shoes.

The actual training year for the Regiment was a busy one with a good representation of the Regiment attending various schools and courses throughout Canada. In late August, the Regiment's commitment to the British Columbia Light Armoured Squadron, along with other units from Pacific and Prairie Regions, proceeded to Camp Wainwright in Alberta for the annual Militia Concentration. We must report, however, that our actual attendance at the concentration was disappointing. We are pleased to see that the date of the concentration for 1970 has been moved back to its traditional time in early July. This appears to be much more practical for high school students who appreciate a few days away from home before starting whatever summer employment they may have. The Regiment again sent its quota to Europe on attachment to the Canadian Brigade and received excellent comments as to their participation while there.

Weekend training throughout the year received more attention than in previous years. By taking advantage of some of the roads through the more remote areas close at hand, small elements of the Regiment received excellent training in map using, driving and communications.

Now that the re-organization decisions have been made, our Regiment, not unlike others, finds itself in a position of having lost one Squadron and our Regimental Pipe Band. The loss of the Band is a particular disappointment as the BCD, not being a Highland Unit, has been somewhat unique in having a Pipe Band. The tradition of the Pipe Band will be maintained in one form or another with the McGregor Tartan remaining a part of the Regiment. The traditions of the disbanded Squadron are to be maintained both in Regimental Headquarters and in the home of the Squadron at Penticton. It is hoped by all that at some time in the future the Squadron can be reinstated so that the Regiment will again be properly represented throughout the entire Okanagan as it has been for so many years.



ANNUAL REPORT

THE WINDSOR REGIMENT RCAC

As has been the case for the past several years, The Windsor Regiment carried out a very active Training Programme during 1969.

Under the guidance of LCol I.F. MACDONALD, CD, our Commanding Officer, the Regiment continued to fill a dual role in Canada's Regional Reserve, in that we supplied both an Armoured Reconnaissance element and an Infantry element. The unit is one of only a very few in Canada which has been given a dual role.

At Summer Camp at Petawawa in June, the Regiment distinguished itself by having the largest number of personnel during the Regional Reserve Concentration.

The Reconnaissance Troop trained under the direction of the Armoured Training Regiment HQ while the Infantry Strike Company worked with the Infantry Training Bn HQ. Training was most interesting and our Unit personnel proved very adept at performing their required functions.

Following the Regimental Summer Camp, a large number of Unit Personnel remained at Petawawa for further training. Members of the unit attended the following courses: Cook, Driver, Jr NCO, Sr NCO, Lt Qualifying, Capt Qualifying, and Field Officers Qualifying Course. A high degree of success was achieved by all course candidates.

Throughout the year the personnel of the Regiment were employed on normal Monday-Thursday evening work and Saturday Training as well as; weekend camps at Cedar Springs, Training Exercises at CFB Petawawa, training at CFB Borden, and special locally conducted courses such as Jr NCO.

In addition, two Jr NCOs were attached to the Canadian Forces in Germany for 3 months. As usual the Windsor Regiment supported the Cadet movement by supplying a total of 26 personnel (all ranks) to Camp Ipperwash during July and August.

A Student Militia course was conducted by the unit during July and August and proved very successful.

During the year the Regiment welcomed a number of new officers, giving us at this time an officer strength of 26 which is better than for some time. It is deeply regretted that during the year we lost the services of one or two of our more experienced officers due to their having reached that age at which "Old Soldiers Fade Away."

Very fortunately the Windsor Regiment survived the recent cuts in the Canadian Forces Reserves. Our establishment has been cut, however we are left with a total strength large enough to fill any role provided for us. It is understood that the new roles for units will be forthcoming in the Spring of 1970.

The cuts in the forces did hit the Unit directly in that, to our extreme regret, we lost our Regimental Band. Over the life of the Regiment the Band has been most successful and an integral part of the unit functions. All ranks have expressed their sorrow at its passing, however, as most of the band members will be transferring "en masse" to the new Garrison Band we hope to continue to hear their fine music under the direction of Captain "Larry" POHJOLA.

In summary, 1969 was a successful year for the Windsor Regiment. We look forward with anticipation to fulfilling any role which shall be assigned to us in Canada's Reserve Forces.



CANADIANS IN ITALY

Canadian tanks are shown here parked in a street in Volturara while crews take a well-earned rest. Clothes hung from balconies of these apartment houses gives this street a flavour of New York's lower east side.

(CANADIAN ARMY OVERSEAS PHOTO)

SECTION 5

EQUIPMENT



CANADIAN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH
From: DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

MORE TANKS FROM U.S.

The latest batch of United States tanks to arrive at Camp Borden are unloaded from their flat cars.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPONS

A problem of great concern to land forces of the Western world is protection from enemy air attack. Nations vary in their approach to the problem, particularly in the area of defense against low-level, high-performance ground attack aircraft. Some nations rely almost entirely on the missile for air defense through all altitudes; others continue to use rapid fire guns in the lower zones.

Low level air defense systems require five major components:

Search Radar

Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) System

Tracking Radar

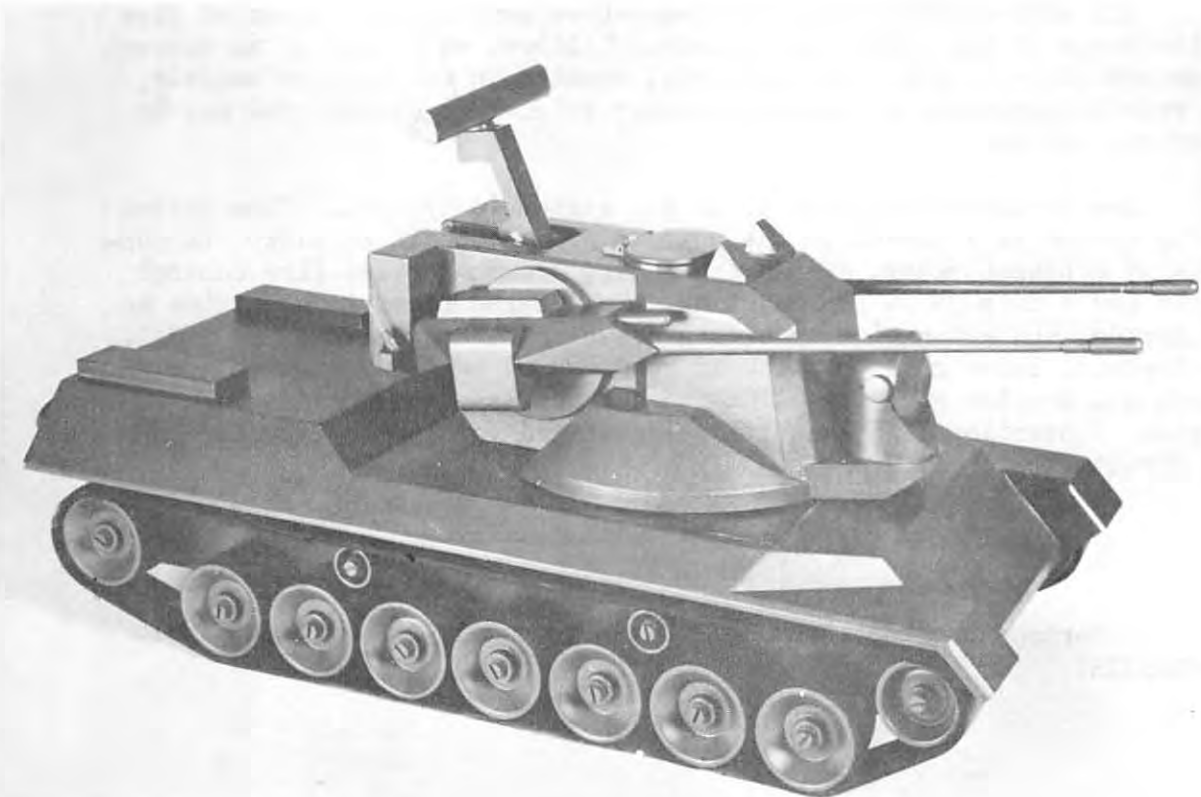
Fire Unit

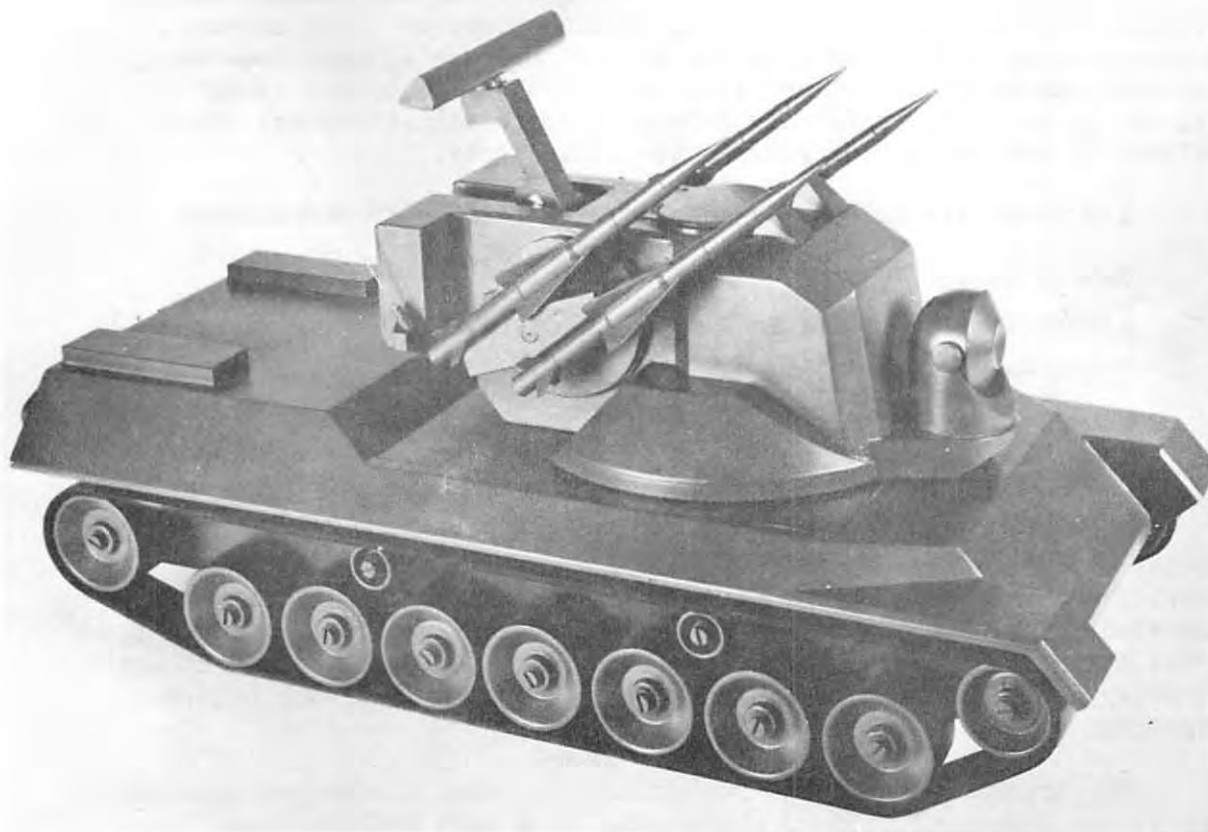
Control Unit

The first three of these components are similar, no matter whether gun or missile is to be used. The speed of ground-attack aircraft demands that they be detected and identified as far from the suspected target area as possible. Radars presently under development permit this function to be completed at ranges out to 150 miles, though extremely low flying aircraft may in fact get somewhat closer before detection.

The tracking unit, with its ability to track the target aircraft even at the lowest altitudes, aligns the fire unit and provides continuous data of range, bearing and azimuth.

It is in fire units that approaches differ, as demonstrated in the Dutch mock-ups below.





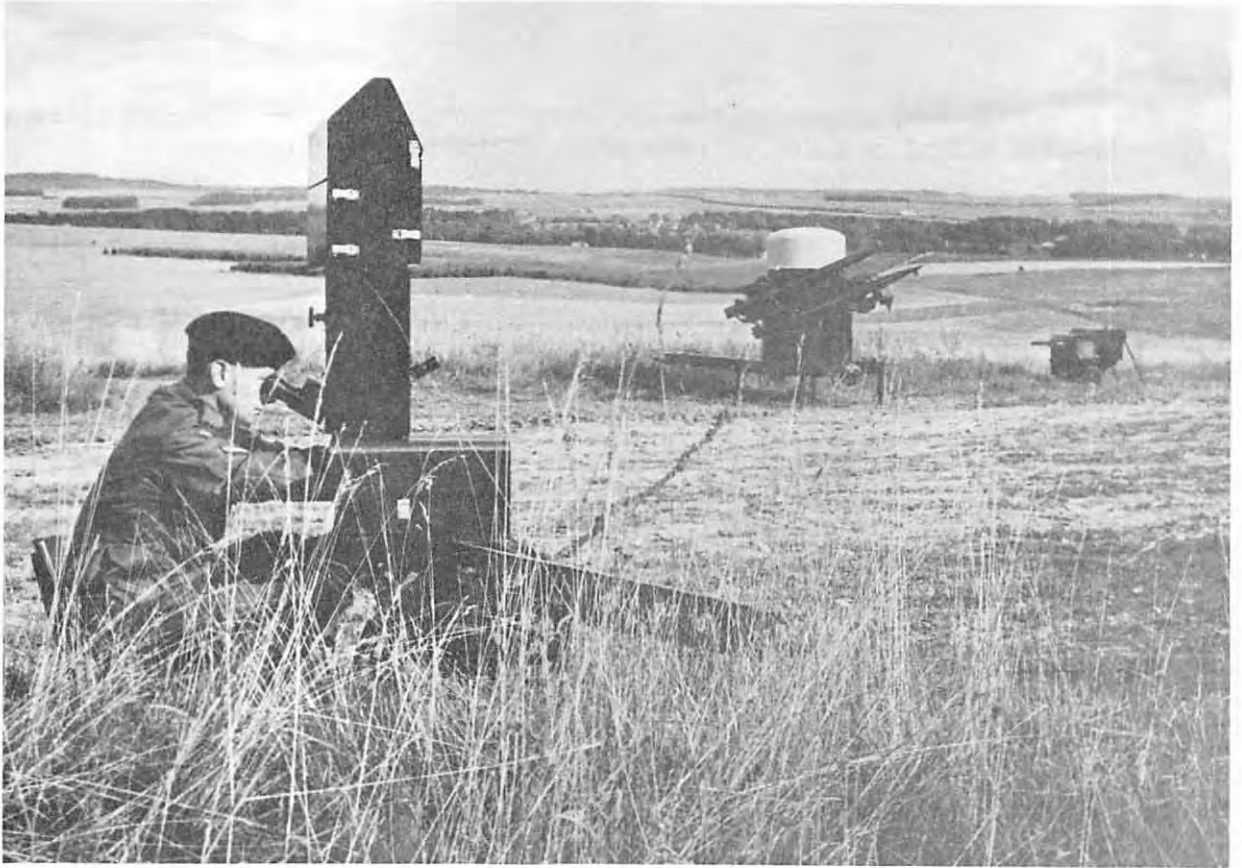
ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS

All anti-aircraft guns are rapid-fire weapons with rates of fire in the range of 500 rounds per minute. Calibres vary from 20 mm through 40 mm and higher. The lower calibres, mounted in an armoured vehicle, are readily adaptable to the anti-armour role. Larger calibres may be towed gun systems.

The Oerlikon-Contraves 35 mm gun system is typical. This system may be housed in a turret on the chassis of a main battle tank. It consists of a search radar, a tracking radar, a computerized fire control system and a twin 35 mm gun mounting. The search radar incorporates an IFF system, and automatically alerts crews to the approach of a target. The tracking radar gives continuous readings of bearing, azimuth and range, and the two guns fire APHE and HEI shells at 550 rounds per minute. Conventional AP ammunition is carried for the anti-armour role and direct fire.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT MISSILES

Perhaps the best known of these systems is the British ET 316 or RAPIER.



Produced by the British Aircraft Corporation at Stevenage in the UK, this system incorporates very similar components to those of the gun system above. The ultimate difference is obvious. This system fires a semi-active-homing missile at its target. The gunner maintains his sights on target, and the missile hits it. Not yet adapted to an armoured vehicle, it is probable that it will be.

The French equivalent is CROTALE. Somewhat more sophisticated, this system includes a back-up television tracking system and is capable of control of 3 fire **units**. The tracking radar has a range of over 12 miles, and missiles, using infra-red proximity fusing, fly at speeds above Mach 2.

IMPROVED AMMUNITION

0.50 inch ARMOUR PIERCING, TRACE C44

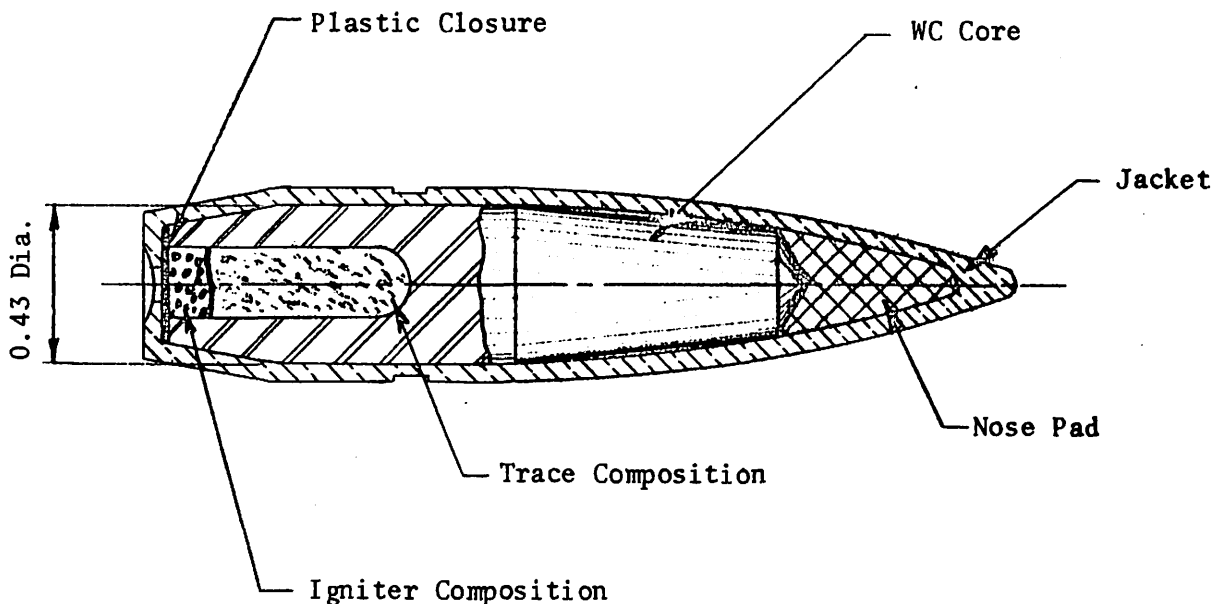
The ammunition of the .50 Heavy Machine Gun, Browning M2 is of limited effect against current armoured personnel carriers.

Since the APCs of Infantry and the scout vehicles of Armour are to be equipped with this weapon, it becomes essential that a more effective ammunition be available.

Fortunately, studies at Defence Research Establishment Valcartier are just now reaching fruition, in the high performance ammunition now designated AP/TC 44.

The new ammunition can be used in the existing Browning M2, and in the M85 machine guns, without modification to the guns. It retains almost all of the components of the in-service rounds, permitting its production on existing machinery, yet extends significantly the lethal range of the weapon.

The improved performance is obtained primarily through a change in the core material to tungsten carbide. A section of the round is shown below.



The heavier core augments muzzle energy, giving a flatter trajectory for better accuracy, and increases the effective range of the weapon.

Each round has a tracer visible to at least 1200 meters, which results in an improved kill capability per belt compared to the conventional system, where the tracer round has no armour-piercing capability.

Through cost is greater than for conventional APM 2 ammunition, it would appear that a highly satisfactory trade-off between cost and performance has been attained.

TANK DEVELOPMENT

Histories of tank development such as Ogorkiewicz' "Armoured Forces" depict the tank of the Seventies as the evolutionary product of man's continuing efforts to achieve an ideal compromise between mobility, protection and firepower. Man of the Twentieth Century has used his increasing technological capability in an attempt to obtain supremacy on the battlefield through provision of one or more of these characteristics superior to that of his enemy.

The question then arises "WHY"? Why can we not put a large gun on a light vehicle? Why is the mobility of heavy vehicles restricted? Why can't we build a vehicle heavy and mobile enough to carry our biggest gun?

The answers lie first in the requirement for strategic mobility, and then in the essential requirements for tactical and battlefield mobility.

Strategic transport is by air or by sea. In the latter case, weight limitations are imposed by the availability of dock-handling facilities, hatch size and deck strengths of cargo ships and the cost and availability of special transport vessels. Very few facilities are available around the world which can handle a vehicle of more than 60 tons and they are rarely in operational theatres. Thus, except for use within a given land mass, 60 tons would appear to be an upper weight limit.

Air transport imposes very different limits. Vehicles required to be airtransportable and airdroppable must obviously be as light as possible - 6 to 8 tons appears to be the present economic limit for strategic lift. Vehicles up to about 20 tons can be carried over tactical distances. Even with the advent of the jumbo military transport, though it may be more economic to move these 20 ton vehicles, it is unlikely that the weight of the vehicle that can be lifted will be significantly increased.

Airportability criteria have obvious effects on the design of vehicles of that class; angles of approach and departure, width, height, length, ground pressure, but these criteria are not applied to tanks ... yet.

Tactical mobility considerations also impose limitations on tank designers. Within an operational theatre, tanks must be moved by rail or road. Tanks must be below 12 feet in width if they are to be moved by rail, and for any given weight and width, a minimum vehicle length can be arrived at, below which road mobility will be limited by bridge span strengths. Both of these modes of travel impose profile limits which can only be exceeded if the offending projections are removable. Road performance is a significant consideration also; fuel consumption for steady road movement of heavy tracked vehicles is roughly proportional to battle weight, a diesel engine providing about 30 ton-miles per gallon, and speed can be equated to weight and engine power.

Thus tank designers must work within fairly restrictive limits:

- a. Weight Maximum: 55-60 tons
- b. Width Maximum: 10-12 feet
- c. Length Minimum: Proportional to Weight and Width
- d. Profile Maximum: About 14 feet high
- e. Profile Minimum: For Minimum Target
- f. Road Performance: Minimum 20 mph or about 16 bhp/ton

It is significant to note also, that if the vehicle is not to be airportable (about 20 tons maximum) then there is no significant strategic reason to constrain vehicle weight below 55-60 tons, except the requirement for fuel economy.

Other factors combine, once these parameters are arrived at, which go a long way to explaining the basic similarities between the MBTs of different nations.

- a. Weight: High off-road performance requires large engine, transmission and running gear.
- b. Width: Large calibre guns require wide turret rings, a factor which in turn imposes a minimum width.
- c. Length: Vehicle performance cross-country is improved by a long length of track on the ground. Steerability of the vehicle is dependent on the relationship between length and width.
- d. Height: Mounting of the armament dictates minimum turret height; ground clearance and the height of space for driver and engine govern hull height.
- e. With width, height, length and weight dictated within fairly narrow limits, the amount of protection which can be provided is also limited by its weight, within fairly narrow limits.

The inter-relationship between these design parameters is such that the overall width in fact dictates the design of the vehicle within fairly narrow limits. When production requirements for "soldier proofing" and simplicity of production are imposed, the designers problem is indeed acute.

THE TANK

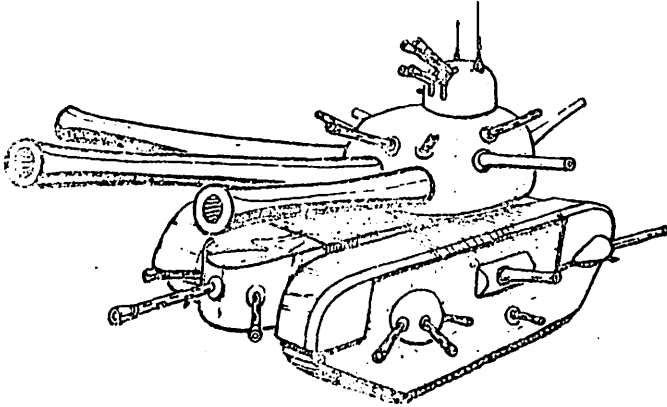
"A pretty Mechanical Toy"

Lord Kitchener: After observing British Tank
Tests, 1915

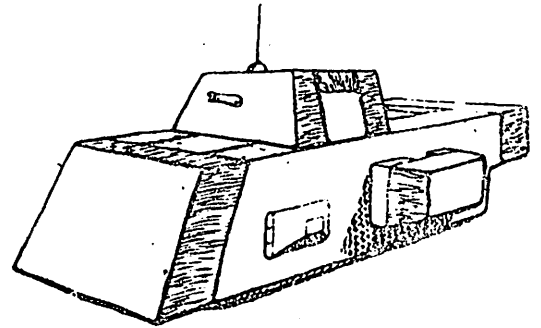
THE AWFUL COMPROMISE!

or THE SPECIALIST MENACE

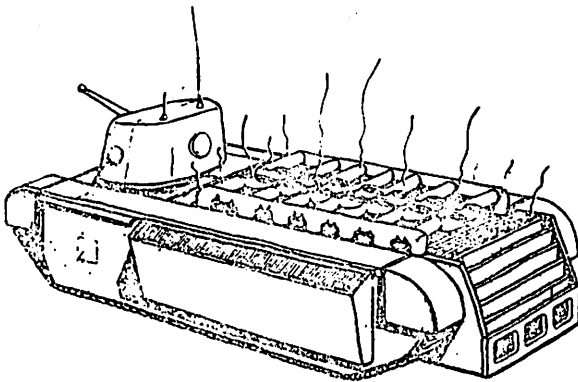
With acknowledgements to Messrs. Vauxhall Motors who produced the original cartoon.



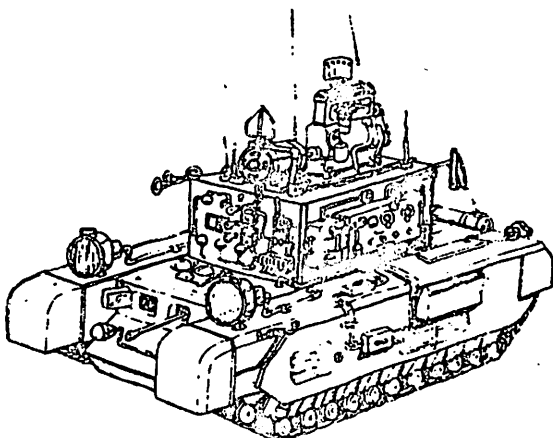
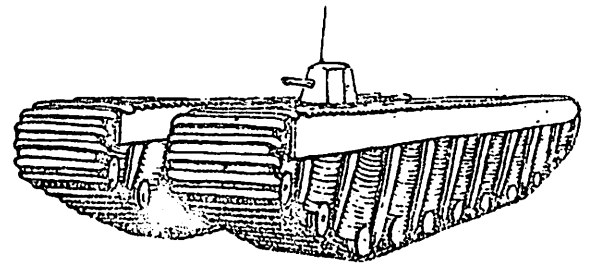
FIREPOWER



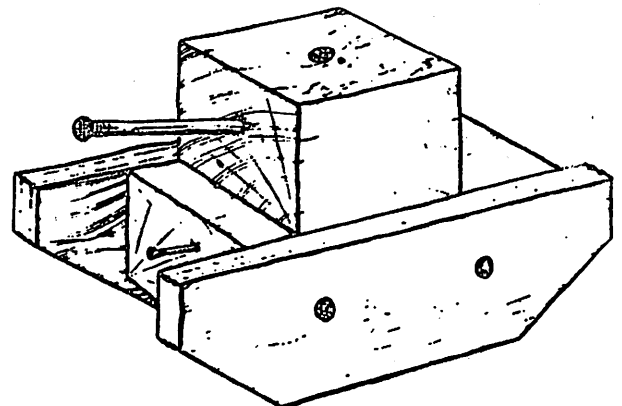
PROTECTION



MOBILITY



ELECTRICS



PRODUCTION

THE HELICOPTER CONTROVERSY



BELL AH 1G HUEY COBRA

The helicopter continues to be discussed by the Armed Forces of the world. Regarded by some as the replacement for the tank in the land battle, and by others as nice to have for a quick recce, it currently has a status somewhere in between.

Probably the best-known helicopter, by virtue of its extensive use by US Forces in Viet Nam, is the Bell AH 1G Huey Cobra. Designed specifically for combat operations in Viet Nam, this vehicle presents a very narrow profile to ground weapons, because of its tandem seating arrangement. Weighing about 6,500 lbs empty, the vehicle can carry a 2,000 lb payload at 160 knots over a range of over 350 nautical miles, and to an altitude of over 15,000 feet.

Used primarily for Armed Escort and Fire Support missions, the Huey Cobra can carry a wide variety of munitions:

XM - 28 CHIN TURRET

4,000 rds 7.62 with MINIGUN
and 300 rds 40 mm with XM-129 Launcher

TAT 102 CHIN TURRET

8,000 rds 7.62 mm MINIGUN
XM-159 Rocket Launcher - 19 - 2.75 in FFAR
XM-157 Rocket Launcher - 7 - 2.75 in FFAR
XM-18 Minigun Pod (2) - 1,500 rds 7.62 mm

20 MM TURRET (3 CANNON)

750 rds 20 mm

20 MM WING GUN

m-61 (Mod) 800 SPM

"TOW" POD

Tube launched, optically tracked, wire guided anti-armour missile

Therein lies the source of the controversy: the Armed Helicopter can be regarded as yet another in the series of compromises between mobility, firepower and protection that have produced the chariot, the mounted knight, the cavalry and the tank.



The factors are laid out below. Any conclusions are your own.

THE TANK

THE ARMED HELICOPTER

COST PER UNIT (Approx) \$ 0.25 M

\$ 1.2 M

MOBILITY

SPEED	25 - 50 MPH	120 MPH plus
RANGE	100 miles plus	250 miles plus
OBSTACLE CLEARANCE	3 ft vertical	Unlimited
WATER CROSSING	Deep fording to 15 ft	Unlimited
LIMITATIONS	Soft Ground, Forest Built up areas, Mountains	Weather. Vulner- ability to ground and air attack as yet incompletely assessed

FIREPOWER

ANTI-ARMOUR	Direct fire to 3,000 m less than 10 sec engagement time	Missile to 3,000 m in 15-20 sec
ANTI-VEH/ PERS	Direct fire HE to limit of terrain visibility MG to 800 m	Ultra-rapid fire MG to 8,000 Rockets and cannon to 3,000 m
MISC	Smoke, illuminating canister	Illumination can be provided by searchlight

PROTECTION	Proof against small arms, MGs and shell fragments, and anti- armour K.E. attack at long ranges. Pro- tection aided by ground	Limited pers pro- tection from small arms only
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MAINTENANCE	Less than 1 man-hr per hr of operation	Approx 5 man-hrs per hr of operation
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Where tanks are, is the front...Wherever in future wars the battle is fought tank troops will play the decisive role.

SECTION 6

HISTORICAL

NAME THE HONOUR

SOLUTION

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | NORTH WEST CANADA | (RCD ONLY) |
| 2. | SOUTH AFRICA | (RCD, LdSH(RC)) |
| 3. | CAMBRAI | (RCD, LdSH(RC)) |
| 4. | ITALY | (RCD, LdSH(RC),
8CH, 12e RBC) |
| 5. | NORTHWEST EUROPE | (RCD, LdSH(RC),
8CH, 12e RBC) |
| 6. | CORIANO | (LdSH(RC), 8CH) |
| 7. | MOUNT SORREL | (8CH ONLY) |
| 8. | GOTHIC LINE | (RCD, LdSH(RC), 8CH) |
| 9. | POZZO ALTO RIDGE | (LdSH(RC) ONLY) |
| 10. | MONTECCHIO | (8CH ONLY) |
| 11. | LANDING IN SICILY | (12e RBC ONLY) |

HIDDEN NAME: WORTHINGTON

THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARMoured CORPS

Since the earliest days of the history of Canadian units and particularly after the First World War, close affiliations have grown up between British and Canadian regiments and battalions. Canadian units have adopted the customs, badges, colours, the regimental march past and the traditions from a specific parent unit in the British Army. Technical development has progressed in a like manner. So it has been with the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps, whose background is so closely associated with that of its British equivalent, that in order to grasp the history of the former, it is necessary to trace first the foundation and development of the latter.

From the beginning of time, methods of warfare have seldom been stagnant and after the idea of protecting armour was conceived, man evolved a desire for mobility, or movement faster and more sustained than possible to the human body alone. An appreciation was also formed of the desire to project missiles in quantity by mechanical means, in other words, the advantage of firepower. With this in mind, it became clear that a combination of these three factors, protective armour, mobility and fire power, in a form more advanced than anything previously utilized by the cavalry, would be a tremendous development in the field of arms.

At the opening of the 20th century, Mr. H.G. Wells in his fertile imagination equipped an army with new and terrifying weapons of war, which he named "land ironclads". These were to be invulnerable to shot and shell, as well as being able to move forward over open country until the enemy, faced with the fearsome steel monsters, which it could neither halt nor harm, were panic-stricken, overwhelmed and eventually destroyed. Had anyone in those days of 1903 ventured to suggest that this man was presenting a blue print of the invention which was so to alter the course of wars, he would have been totally discredited. However, the tank is the modern culmination of lessons learned in active war and is the weapon which has resulted from a search for mobility, protection and firepower.

By the end of 1914 the opposing armies on the Western Front had constructed formidable and complicated lines of trenches, extending from Switzerland to the North Sea. These trenches were in great depth and protected by heavy barbed-wire entanglements which were covered by fire from a large number of machine guns. In order to attack such a position, the Infantry were forced to move in frontally, supported by intense artillery fire. However, it was found that the artillery bombardment preceding the attack gave warning to the enemy, thereby losing the element of surprise. In addition, the artillery fire created a network of craters which, in wet weather, reduced the ground to a quagmire and made the job of the Infantry extremely difficult.

The Great battles of 1915 and 1916 lasted for months, producing enormous casualties which seem completely unjustified in comparison with the pitifully small amount of ground gained. Consequently, the military situation was almost a deadlock with whichever side capable

of enduring the casualties the longest, apparently destined to be the winner.

The only means of ending the stalemate was to devise some means of breaking through the opposing positions, such a means having as its end the destruction of the enemy's barbed-wire entanglements and machine gun posts, while maintaining the element of surprise without rendering the surface of the ground impassable to the Infantry. The weapon borne of this idea was the tank. As early as 1912 the War Office rejected the conception of a tank which has been submitted by a British designer, Mr. L.E. de Mole. However, in 1915 Colonel Swinton, later Major General Sir Ernest Swinton, of the Royal Engineers, realizing the need for a weapon to break the deadlock on the Western front, submitted his blue print to the War Office, incorporating his ideas on the construction of a vehicle which would travel across country, carry guns and provide armoured protection for the gun crews. The War Office was not convinced of its practicability.

Fortunately, the Admiralty realized the possibilities of this landship and Mr. Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, used everyting in his power to further the project. The plans were handed over the Chief of Naval Construction and after certain modifications, the first pilot model was produced in February 1916. Shortly afterwards the vehicle completed its first trials successfully and orders were issued to produce 150 of them. Their official name was chosen as a means of deceiving the enemy, should they come to hear of its development, and so the Armoured Fighting Vehicles, the "land ironclads" of Mr. H.G. Wells' imagination, were christened "tanks" and the first 150 of them were known as the Mk 1 tank.

The personnel who manned the first Mk 1's delivered for trials were RNVR ratings and each tank was given an individual name with the prefix "H.M.L.S." (His Majesty's Landship). By July 1916 sufficeint tanks had been delivered for training to start and the naval ratings handed them over to Army personnel, consisting of officers and other ranks, mostly from the Machine Gun corps.

Tanks were first used on the Western Front in September 1916 during the Battle of the Somme. Their success was limited by the torn and pitted condition of the ground over which they were required to advance. Less than half the tanks used managed to cross the enemy lines. Mechanical breakdowns and ditching accounted for the majority of failures.

Understandably, the Allied Staff seemed to know very little about the capabilities and limitations of this new weapon and not until the Battle of Cambrai on 20 November 1917 was a full scale offensive planned especially for tank warfare. How those tanks shocked and surprised the Germans and broke the hitherto invincible Hindenburg Line was the result of careful planning, training and administration.

A complete new set of tactics were evolved "to effect a penetration of four systems of trenches in a few hours without any type of artillery preparation." This introduced for the first time tank-infantry

warfare in the attack. The eventual attack was successful from the outset. The tanks overwhelmed the outposts in a moment and the triple belts of wire crossed unobstructed. The defenders were panic-stricken and surrendered in droves, while the main and reserve lines were crossed by the Infantry with hardly a shot fired. The success of the battle was beyond anyone's wildest hopes but unfortunately insufficient infantry were allotted for the task. Nevertheless, in ten hours, three defence systems, believed to be impregnable, had fallen with ease, some 7,000 to 8,000 prisoners and 100 guns were captured, together with great masses of material of all kinds. Allied casualties were 5,000 compared with 60,000 on the first day of the Battle of the Somme. It was out of this battle and its associations with the French soldiers in their "chars d'assault" (Tank) that the black beret evolved as the official headdress for the Tank Corps.

The first unit of the Canadian Army to be associated with tanks was the First Canadian Tank Battalion, which was mobilized in Canada in the First World War. Although it was despatched to the United Kingdom for service in France, this battalion did not see action, nor did the Second Canadian Tank Battalion which was formed in 1918. By autumn of 1918 consideration was given to the formation of a Canadian Tank Corps, but with the cessation of hostilities, the plan was dropped and the founding Corps slipped into oblivion.

In the period immediately following the First World War, the British Tank Corps fared little better than its Canadian counterpart. It was a time when national cohesion was lost and disarmament considered to be the solution to world problems. The belief was prevalent among military men, so hidebound by tradition, that should another war break out, it would be fought as old and that tanks were only a passing phase with no possibilities of development. Had it not been for a few officers devoting their technical knowledge and lives to the subject, the British Tank Corps would have been disbanded.

In Britain the two principal figures were Major General Fuller and Major Martel (now Lieutenant General Sir Giffard Martel), while in France research was carried on by the late General de Gaulle. Major General Fuller, who had been Chief of Staff of the Tank Corps in the Battle of Cambrai, left the service at the end of the war and devoted much of his time to writing on tank policy in an effort to goad the War Office along the right road, while Major Martel went as far as to build a tank in his own back garden which he used for demonstration purposes at the Staff College in an effort to stimulate interest in the advantages of the use of armour. Such men as these never ceased to believe that the tank was one of the weapons of the future, but both Britain and France failed to heed their published works.

However, the German staff were not so blind. They saw that this invention of British brains might, if properly developed, bring the world under German domination and much of their early staggering successes all across Europe in 1939 and 1940 was due to an almost slavish following of the theses put forward by Fuller and de Gaulle.

Meanwhile, the few men in Britain who realized the value of the tanks were refused the necessary funds to carry out research. The most they could do was to work out their plans on paper - a poor substitute for practical experience. However, with the few obsolete tanks still available from the First World War, these men continued to work towards a common goal and it is to them that the British Army owes the Royal Tank Corps of today.

It was not until 1938 that the revolutionary plan to mechanize the British Army was adopted. The men who had fought for tanks had won their battle on principle, but the enlightenment of their opponents came too late for effective mechanization to be carried out in time for the Second World War.

In Canada, during this time of stagnation, it was Major General F.F. Worthington who was the champion of armoured warfare. What Martel and Fuller stood for in Britain, and de Gaulle in France, General Worthington fought for in Canada. It was largely through his efforts that Canada formed an Armoured Corps and he is often affectionately referred to as "The Father of the Canadian Armoured Corps."

In 1936 the Militia was reorganized and at that time six Non-Permanent Active Militia Tank Battalions were authorized. In the same year formation of Canada's first tank school was approved, consisting of 7 officers and 12 instructors, but possessing no tanks. The instructors were sent to the Royal Canadian Air Force for mechanical training, while two of the officers were despatched to England for training with the Royal Tank Corps. One of these officers was Major Worthington who was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on his return to Canada and appointed Officer Commanding the tank school which was set up in Borden by May 1938. At the outbreak of hostilities this school was renamed the Canadian Armoured Fighting Vehicles Training Centre and immediately mobilized for war.

With the declaration of war, two divisional Cavalry regiments were mobilized, and during the winter of 1939-40 several other armoured units were also activated. Consequently on August 13th 1940, when the Canadian Armoured Corps was officially formed, it consisted of one Armoured Brigade. With this formation the Corps faced an enormous task. Tanks, recovery vehicles, transporters, tractors, trucks, ambulances, trailers, armoured cars, carriers, command vehicles, mobile workshops, wireless sets, all had to be gathered together; gunners, drivers, wireless operators, welders, fitters, machinists, storemen, engineers and carpenters had to be trained, all in the matter of a year or so.

The Corps expanded rapidly, until by February 1941 it consisted of one Armoured Division, one Army Tank Brigade and three Divisional Reconnaissance Regiments. The School at Camp Borden had also expanded into a large and well-equipped training centre.

By June 1941, the 1st Canadian Army Tank Brigade was sent overseas and shortly afterwards this Brigade became the first formation to be fully equipped with Churchill tanks. In the same year it moved to the south of England to take part in the defence of Britain.

In October and November 1941, the 5th Canadian Armoured Division moved overseas and was assembled in and around the garrison town of Aldershot, and although equipment was short, training continued on an around-the-clock basis.

Meanwhile, back in Canada the development of the Corps continued. Early in 1942, the 4th Canadian Infantry Division was converted to armour and designated the 4th Canadian Armoured division. It was stationed in the Debert, Nova Scotia, area and began training on the Canadian designed and produced Ram tank.

Here again it was Major General Worthington who was the prime mover in having this tank designed and finally produced by the Montreal Locomotive Works Ltd. The tank incorporated many revolutionary features such as the upper hull being constructed from a single steel casting. Britain and the United States both copied this feature in their later models. It is also interesting to note that this Canadian Tank Arsenal was the largest of its kind in the British Commonwealth and, of all the Allied War plants, only the Willow Run and Detroit tank factories of the United States were larger.

In England, the 14th Army Tank Battalion (The Calgary Regiment) was undergoing intensive combined operations training and on 19 August 1942 landed on the beaches of Dieppe with the 2nd Canadian Infantry Division. This was the first action of a unit of the Canadian Armoured Corps.

By the summer of 1942 the 4th Canadian Armoured Division had made good progress in their training and were eagerly awaiting despatch overseas. This was accomplished by the Fall of 1942, along with units of the 2nd Canadian Army Tank Brigade. This brought the total of armoured units in Britain at the end of 1942 to two Armoured Divisions and two Independent Armoured Brigades.

Early in 1943 the Armoured Divisions were reorganized on a one Armoured Brigade basis, and it was decided at this time to renumber all the Brigades, including the Army Tank Brigades, in numerical order. The 1st Canadian Army Tank Brigade remained unchanged, but the 4th and 5th Canadian Armoured Divisions and 2nd Canadian Army Tank Brigade were reorganized so that there finally developed an armoured force which consisted of three Army Tank Brigades and two Armoured Divisions in the United Kingdom. At this time the Armoured Car Regiments were withdrawn from the Armoured Divisions and became Corps troops. In addition, an Armoured Delivery Regiment was also organized. Shortly afterwards it was decided that the need for three Army Tank Brigades was not considered necessary; therefore one was disbanded and the personnel thereinafter marked for reinforcements. Thus two Army Tank Brigades (subsequently redesignated as Armoured Brigades) and two Armoured Divisions were finally constituted and this grouping and designation, listed below, remained until the end of the war.

FIRST CANADIAN ARMY

25th Armoured Delivery Regiment (The Elgin Regiment).

1st CANADIAN CORPS

1st Armoured Car Regiment (The Royal Canadian Dragoons)

1st CANADIAN ARMoured BRIGADE

11th Armoured Regiment (The Ontario Regiment)

12th Armoured Regiment (Three Rivers Regiment)

14th Armoured Regiment (The Calgary Regiment)

2nd CANADIAN CORPS

18th Armoured Car Regiment (12th Manitoba Dragoons)

2nd CANADIAN ARMoured BRIGADE

6th Armoured Regiment (1st Hussars)

10th Armoured Regiment (The Fort Garry Horse)

27th Armoured Regiment (The Sherbrooke Fusiliers Regiment)

1st CANADIAN INFANTRY DIVISION

4th Reconnaissance Regiment (4th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards)

2nd CANADIAN INFANTRY DIVISION

8th Reconnaissance Regiment (14th Canadian Hussars)

3rd CANADIAN INFANTRY DIVISION

7th Reconnaissance Regiment (17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars)

4th CANADIAN ARMoured DIVISION

29th Armoured Reconnaissance Regiment (The South Alberta Regiment)

4th CANADIAN ARMoured BRIGADE

21st Armoured Regiment (The Governor General's Foot Guards)

22nd Armoured Regiment (The Canadian Grenadier Guards)

28th Armoured Regiment (The British Columbia Regiment)

5th CANADIAN ARMoured DIVISION

3rd Armoured Reconnaissance Regiment (The Governor General's Horse Guards)

5th CANADIAN ARMoured BRIGADE

2nd Armoured Regiment (Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians))

5th Armoured Regiment (8th Princess Louise's (New Brunswick) Hussars)

9th Armoured Regiment (The British Columbia Dragoons)

79 BRITISH ARMoured DIVISION

1st Canadian Armoured Personnel Carrier Regiment

In June 1943 the 1st Canadian Armoured Brigade was detached as an independent force to the Mediterranean theatre of operations, where it took part in the invasion of Sicily and eventually in the operations on the mainland of Italy. In October of the same year the 5th Canadian

Armoured Division joined the 1st Brigade in the bloody fighting over the tortuous and mountainous terrain of Italy, until they were both withdrawn in the Spring of 1945 and sent to North-West Europe to join up with the First Canadian Army on the final push through Holland and Germany.

After many months of training in the United Kingdom, the remainder of the Canadian Armoured Corps prepared for the invasion of Normandy. The 2nd Canadian Armoured Brigade equipped with "DD" tanks, landed in the initial assault in support of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division. Shortly after the fall of Caen in July, the 4th Canadian Armoured Division landed and both these formations took leading roles in the Normandy breakout and pursuit across the Seine in Belgium and Holland. It was during these operations that it became apparent a requirement existed for a fully-tracked armoured infantry carrier. This resulted in the formation in November 1944 of the 1st Canadian Armoured Personnel Carrier Regiment.

Early in 1945 when the troops from Italy had joined their comrades in the First Canadian Army, there were over 17,000 all ranks of the Canadian Armoured Corps in Europe, contained in more than twenty armoured units. This was the situation when hostilities ceased.

In August 1945, His Majesty The King, in recognition of Gallantry in action and devotion to duty of the officers and men of the Corps, approved the prefix "Royal" and on 2 August 1945 the Canadian Armoured Corps became the "Royal Canadian Armoured Corps".

Thus in less than ten years, the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps developed from a tank school of 19 all ranks to a wartime strength of more than 20,000. The localities of the main engagements include such names as Dieppe, Sicily, Campo Basso, Moro River, Ortona, Melfa River, Hitler Line, Gothic Line, Normandy landing, Caen, Falaise, Leopold Canal, Hochwald Forest and the Rhine Crossing. Indeed, it is an enviable record.

The unfortunate fate which beset the Armoured Corps at the conclusion of the First World War was not to be repeated at the cessation of hostilities this time. When Canada's plans for a peacetime Army were formulated, the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps was represented with two Regiments and Corps training centre in the Active Force and twenty-three Regiments in the Reserve Force.

The continuing Canadian commitment to NATO was redesigned in 1951 to include an Armoured element. Beginning with "C" Squadron RCD, each unit of the Corps has taken its turn in providing the tank squadrons, tank regiments and reconnaissance squadrons which have been included in Canadian Forces Europe.

The Canadian contribution to the Korean War included the participation of "A", "B" and "C" Squadron LdSH(RC) and of "D" Squadron RCD under the United Nations banner.

The 8th Canadian Hussars were re-activated in the Regular Force in 1957 and changed with the formation of a Reconnaissance Squadron for service with UNEF in Egypt in 1958. Once again, units of the Corps each took their turn in providing the Reconnaissance Squadrons which performed so well until their removal from the area in 1967.

The Fort Garry Horse were re-activated in 1958, on October 11th at Camp Petawawa, Ontario. Thus four active units were available, in the period 1958 to 1964 to participate in the major Canadian commitments to NATO and UNEF.

In 1964, the United Nations called, and again Canada and the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps were ready. The Royal Canadian Dragoons sent the first Reconnaissance Squadron to Cyprus in March of 1964, to begin yet another revolving commitment. The last Reconnaissance Squadron in Cyprus was "B" Squadron The Fort Garry Horse, who left the area in September of 1968.

As the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps continued to meet its remaining commitment to NATO, in 1968 a fifth Armoured Regiment was authorized, to further Canada's program of bilingualism and biculturalism. The 12e Regiment Blinde du Canada began forming under then LCol J.P.R. LaRose, at CFB Valcartier on 2 July 1968.

Changes in the configuration of the units of the Armoured Corps have also taken place in the last few years. With the conclusions of the Army Tactical Organization Board studies in 1964, one Regiment, 8th Canadian Hussars were constituted as a two-squadron Light Armoured Regiment. The Fort Garry Horse, in 1967 and the 12e Regiment Blinde on their formation, adopted similar organizations.

In 1969, as a result of the changes in Canada's Foreign policy, the Minister of National Defense, announced the resultant changes in structure of the Canadian Forces and the retirement of the Active Regiment of the Fort Garry Horse. Remaining units in Canada were re-configured as Reconnaissance Regiments with one tracked and two wheeled reconnaissance squadrons.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons, serving in North-West Europe, retain two tank squadrons and one reconnaissance squadron. C Sqn 8th Canadian Hussars provided tank training support from CFB Gagetown.

Thus the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps retains a measure of its strength in the Regular Force.

Eighteen of the original twenty-three reserve units survive in the ranks of the Corps, the remainder having been re-configured as Infantry or retired from the Order of Battle